



The Bombay Chronicle



FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZ SHAH M. MEHIA IN 1913.

VOL XIII NO. 237

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1925

ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND
LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in pos-
session of passports.

Date	Steamer	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
10th Oct.	CHINA		7,932
17th "	MOOLTAN		10,847
24th "	RAVANA		16,100
31st "	RAZMAK	MALWA	10,941
7th Nov.	RANCHI		16,100
14th "	RAZMAK	MALWA	10,941
21st "	RAZMAK		16,100
28th "	RAZMAK		16,100
5th Dec.	RAZMAK		16,100
12th "	CHINA	NALDERA	15,993
19th "	RAZMAK		16,100
26th "	RAZMAK	MOREA	10,919
2nd Jan.	RAZMAK		16,100
9th "	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA	16,227
16th "	RAZMAK		16,100
23rd "	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA	11,089
30th "	RAZMAK		16,100
6th Feb.	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	11,430
13th "	RAZMAK		16,100
20th "	RAZMAK	MALWA	10,941
27th "	RAZMAK		16,100
6th March	RAZMAK	MALWA	10,941
13th "	RAZMAK		16,100
20th "	RAZMAK	MANTUA	16,100
27th "	RAZMAK		16,100
31st "	CHINA	NALDERA	15,993
3rd April	RAZMAK		16,100
10th "	RAZMAK		16,100
17th "	RAZMAK	MOREA	10,919
24th "	RAZMAK		16,100
1st May	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA	16,227
8th "	RAZMAK		16,100
15th "	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA	11,089
22nd "	RAZMAK		16,100
29th "	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	11,430

Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
S.S. "China", 31st March, extra steamer at following reduced rates:
1st Saloon to London £ 80, £ 70, & £ 60.
"Marseilles", 72, 62, & 52.
2nd Saloon to London £ 54, & £ 52.
"Marseilles", 60, 48, & 48.
The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.
Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the "China" on the 31st March 1926.

Date about	Steamers	Tons
12th Nov.	MERKARA	8,285
19th "	MADURA	8,875
10th Dec.	MARGHA	8,278
14th Jan.	WARFIELD*	6,090
4th Feb.	Cargo Steamer	—
18th "	Cargo Steamer	—
18th Mar.	DOMALA	8,441
8th April	MARGHA	8,278
20th "	DUMANA	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD*	6,090

* Cargo Vessels only; will not convey passengers.
P. & O. SAILING TO COLOMBO, STRAITS
CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about	Steamers	Destination
16th Oct.	MALDERA	Australia
10th Nov.	SOUDAN	Straits, China, Japan
24th "	SIGILA*	Straits, China, Japan
22nd Dec.	DELTA	Straits, China, Japan

* Will not convey passengers.
BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF,
TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS,
CALCUTTA AND BANGALORE.

Date about	Steamers	Destination
7th Oct.	BARPETA	Burrah via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports
9th Oct.	VARSOVA	Burrah via Karachi
10th "	CHAKLA	Karachi and Kathiawar Coastports
12th "	VITA	Karachi and Kathiawar Coastports
14th "	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa
27th "	TAKADA	Colombo

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Burrah.
Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

Steamer	Comman-der	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Sado Maru	T. Sonoya	5898	6th Oct.	14th Oct.
Tottori Maru	S. Enya	7098	16th "	30th "
Tanaka Maru	G. Masuda	6973	29th Oct.	12th Nov.
Tanaka Maru	J. Fujisawa	6845	15th Nov.	29th Nov.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	Steering
Singapore	800	200	140	100
Hongkong	475	320	215	145
Shanghai	630	325	240	180
Kobe	600	400	285	170

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alic Building, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 29272 Telegrams YUSEN

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Fortnightly services between:
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.
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Agents.
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JEENA & CO.

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Post Box No. 849.
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Telephone "22398" Telegrams "Justitia"
Passengers arranged free of charge
Passengers met on arrival and BAGGAGE cleared shipped or stored as required, at reasonable rates.

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CLEARED from Customs, and SHIPMENTS effected to all parts of the world. Special terms for regular clients.
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STORAGE economically arranged, spacious accommodation being available at all times.

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General Banking and Exchange, Travelers' Cheques and Letters of Credit, Current Accounts, Foreign Currency Accounts, Telegraphic and Mail Remittances to all parts of the World. Money Order issued. Foreign Money bought and sold.
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Passages on all Steamship Lines and Railways. Itineraries and Hotel Accommodations arranged. Passage booked and Baggage insurance effected.
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THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1932).
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta & Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND... Rs. 74,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent. per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half cent.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 3
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Bagdad	Hiliah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	
Authorized Capital	22,000,000
Paid-up Capital	21,900,000
Reserved Fund	2,300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	21,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dingshaw Manekjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Certificates of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased.
Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.
Capital Authorized Rs. 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Capital Paid upto 30-6-25 30,80,305
Reserve Fund 25,60,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
Amritsar, Hoshiarpur, Multan, City
Ankhaba City, Hyderabad, Montgomery
Ankhaba Cant. (Sind) Okara (Dist.)
Bombay, Jullundur, Montgomery
Calcutta, Jamnagar, Peshawar City
Delhi, Jhelum City, Peshawar Cant.
D. I. Khan, Rawalpindi, Quetta
Gujranwala, Lahore City, Rawalpindi
Lyallpur, Sargodha, Sialkot
Ludhiana, Simla, Siranagar
Hauzabad, Meerut City.

London Agents:
THE MIDLAND BANK, LTD.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2 1/2 per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of all stations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
B. J. KHANNA,
Manager.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)
Capital Subscribed Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund Rs. 21,50,000
HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Moshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhol, Petlad, Patas, Sidpur and Amreli.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E. (Chairman).
Ganajirao R. Nimbalkar, Esq., B.A.
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagji Sheth, Baroda).
Shri Durgaprasad Shamluprasad Laskar (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B. (Bhavnagar).
Mangal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd. Baroda).
Rajji Raghunath Shingankar, Esq., B.A., LL.B. (Subin, Baroda State).
Agent, "Narayan Datar, Esq., Sar Sube, Baroda State).
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS:
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities. The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 1/2 per cent. by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON.)
(ESTABLISHED 1850.)
Yen.
Subscribed Capital 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital 100,000,000
Reserve Fund 23,600,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

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Bombay, Kobe, Seattle
Buenos Aires, London, San Francisco
Calcutta, Los Angeles, Samarang
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Chungking, Manila, Singapore
Genoa, Nagasaki, Shimoda
Hankow, Newchwang, Sourabaya
Hongkong, New York, Sydney
Kobe, Nagoya, Yokohama
Kwai Yuen, Peking, Tientsin
Shanghai, Rangoon, Tsingtau
Sourabaya, San Francisco, Vladivostok
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 and that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
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P. C. RAY, M. A., S. L. Secretary, 250/1a, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
S. R. DONGRE & Co., Sitabdi Nagpur, Chief Agents for C. P. & Berar

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Tel. "Utes," Kandi.

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Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

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CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No. Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A HINDU COMPOUNDER. Apply personally with testimonials to DR. MENGLA, Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay. A R1935

WANTED—SENIOR COMPOUNDERS immediately. Apply MANAGER, Kemp & Co., Ltd., Cumballa Hill. A R1925

FULLY QUALIFIED LEGAL ASSISTANT with considerable experience of Court and Conveyancing Work available for immediate service. Only Firms capable of offering Rs. 500 per mensem or over need apply to Box No. 1015, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A R1911

WANTED on liberal commission AGENTS (Anglo-Indian or Indian) to canvass orders for Advertisements for 1926 Edition (125th year of issue) of the Asylum Press Almanack and Directory of South India. For terms apply to CHAKRAWARTHI CO., 19-20, Dhurumsey Building, Picket Rd., Kalladevi, Bombay, 2. A

WANTED—RESPECTABLE and INFLUENTIAL GENTLEMEN to represent as Life Chief Agents for The East and West Insurance Company, Ltd., for unrepresented districts. For terms etc., apply to THE SECRETARIES, at 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—One floor in the old Post Office Lane on Girgaum Back Road. Write to Mr. KESHAVJI RAMJI LUKMIDAS, Chowk Mooljee Jetha Market, Bombay. C R1909

SHOPS especially good for Motor Accessories dealers are to be let, rent Rs. 400, 300 and 175. Raval Building, Lamington Road, opp. N. Powell and Co. C R1915

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FOR SALE—Very fertile and healthy village of Umber, Taluka Chawoshi in Surat District, only two miles from Sachin Rly. Station and close to the sea. Best opportunity for the safest and lucrative investment. For further particulars apply Box No. 993, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." G R1850

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SHORT.

'RACING WRINKLES'—How to win at racing. Showing how to make every bet a stonewall certainty. Rs. 1. "Long odds." A system that never loses. Is fully explained. It is impossible to lose. Every bet a winning one. Rs. 5. KING AND CO., Booksellers, Hornby Road, Bombay. S 24154

FINANCIAL.

WANTED by an M.A. IN CHEMISTRY, manufacturing a TOILET NOVELTY, which is commanding increasing sales, a financier with Rs. 5,000 or more for extending business. Good profits without risk. Please write to G. S. NADKARNI, M.A., 3D, Saraswati Bagh, Andheri, Bombay. R R1934

PHOTOGRAPHY.

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PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Bombay Chronicle,"

Madova St., Fort, Bombay.

PROFESSION.

DO YOU SUFFER—Have drugs failed you? Then Psychotherapy will cure you. Consult Dr. THAKORE, Specialist, Land Mansion, Queen's Road. P R1920

BY HOROSCOPE, PALMISTRY, whole life fortunes are foretold at moderate rates. See JYOTISHI KRISHNALAL, Shanti Building, Kandewadi. P R1912

UMRATH SEA-SIDE HOMES for Mental, Nervous Cases, alcoholism, drug habits. Resident Physician, Dr. Browne; Matron, Mrs. Browne; Superintendent, Captain U. L. Desai, M.D., Manchester, Mental, Nervous, Epilepsy Specialist, DR. DESAI, Personal interview, Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay, 4th, 5th and 6th of October. Building plots facing sea available. Letters, Telegrams, DR. DESAI, Umrath Station, Madras, B.B. and C.T. Rly. P R1919

REMARKABLE POWERS OF A MESMERIST—THE IMPERIAL PSYCHIC ACADEMY, Viravanallur, (S. India) undertakes to answer with astonishing accuracy any two or more simple questions relating to any subject troubling one's mind and even sent enclosed in a sealed cover, which will be returned unopened with the answers. The charge is only Rs. 6-8-0 for each question, which will be refunded in case of the least incorrect answers. Date of birth or time of commencing to write the questions with name and address legibly written should be furnished. The public are invited to give a trial and forearm themselves with a knowledge of what is in store for them. P R1922

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

LOOK HERE:—Renowned ILKAL SARRIES, colour guaranteed. Particulars in catalogue. SHRI. MAHALUXMI SILK SARRI MANUFACTORY, ILKAL, Distt. Bijapur, M. S. M. Rly. T R1885

NIK-KO SMOKERS' TOOTH-PASTE—This tooth paste is specially prepared for smokers but it is equally good for non-smokers also. Obtainable from PARAB AND CO., and KOWSER PERFUMERY CO., Peerbhey Building, No. 2, Princess Street, Bombay and also from all Leading Merchants. T 24163.

MISCELLANEOUS
FOR SALE AND WANTED.

TYPEWRITERS:—We offer New Fox Standard Typewriters, list price Rs. 450, for Rs. 290 Net. Unique opportunity to secure a highgrade typewriter with many exclusive features at such a low price. Call or write for demonstration. Corona latest improved Model Rs. 185. Corona Four (Four-bank Standard Keyboard) Rs. 225. Remington Portable Rs. 234. Factory rebuilt Remington 10 and 11 and Olivetti 11 and 11 at exceptionally low prices. Second hand Typewriters from Rs. 80 and upwards. Repairs to All Makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 24, Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay. N W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—New York No. 20. Foolscap or Brief Size. Rs. 200; Oliver 3, Rs. 90, Brief 70, Em piro 1, Rs. 75. Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200. Brief Rs. 140 to 200. Guerati Rem 120, Mahat 125, Visible, Rs. 190; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125. Rem. Portable, Rs. 145. Corona, Improved, New, 195. Corona Four, Rs. 225. NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 21223. N WS

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 4263 of 1924.

ABDUL TAYEB ISMAILJI MASKATI Plaintiff

vs.

BUJANBOO, widow, and others Defendants

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. N. H. MOORE, the Receiver appointed in this suit, will sell by Public Auction the outstanding due to Messrs. Mohsin and Co., or to Fatehali Abdul Kayum, the proprietor of the said firm, on the 21st of October, 1925, at 4 p.m. at his office at Ellice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 5th day of October, 1925.

MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & CO.,

Receiver's Attorneys.

C24233

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE
AT BOMBAY.ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL
JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII of 1913:

and

In the matter of THE PLANET MILLS, LD., a Joint Stock Company, registered under the Indian Companies Act, having its Registered Office in Bombay.

RAJA DHANRAJGIRI NARSINGIRJI, of Hyderabad (Deccan) Hindu inhabitant, residing at Begum Bazaar in Hyderabad. Petitioner

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition for winding up of the above named Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 5th day of October, 1925, presented to the said Court by Raja Dhanrajgiri Narsingirji, a Creditor of the said Company and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Chamber Judge of the said Court on Wednesday the 4th day of November, 1925, at 11-30 a.m. in the forenoon and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of the hearing by himself or his counsel for that purpose and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charges for the same.

Dated this 5th day of October, 1925.

A. B. SUTARIA,

for Messrs. Dastur and Co.,

Attorneys for the Petitioner.

C24236

HIGH COURT.

Suit No. 193 of 1925. O.O.C.J.

Messrs. AMULAKHCHAND AMICHAND.

Plaintiff

vs.

MAGANLAL GIRDHARLAL and Another. Defendants.

To Tax the Bill of Costs of the 2nd Defendant between attorney and client.

Messrs. SHAH & CHINUBHAI, 2nd Defendant's Attorneys.

To VADILAL GOVINDJI, 2nd Defendant.

I HEREBY appoint all persons concerned to attend me at my Office on Wednesday next the 4th day of November, 1925, at 2-30 O'clock in the afternoon to proceed on the matter herein specified.

Dated this 2nd day of October, 1925.

EDWIN GILLET,

Assistant Taxing Master.

C24235

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE
AT BOMBAYORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL
JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 82 of 1925.

ANANT SADASHIV RANADE Plaintiff

vs.

VESHODABAI, widow and heir of Parsharam Krishna Biwalkar. Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 17th day of August, 1925, the following immovable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of October, 1925, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land, together with the bungalow thereon and comprised in one compound, situated at Manjiv Veshav Pot Tukdi, Taluka Alibag, District Kolaba, which is more particularly described hereunder:—

Survey No.	Plot No.	Falni No.	Area.	Assessment.
98	286	2	0 15-0	0-12-0
98	287	3	0 1-5	5-4-0
98	289	5	0 0-5	0-4-3
98	290	6	0 0-5	1-0-0
98	291	7	0 0-5	0-8-0
98	292	0	1 0-3	0-5-0
98	293	0	2 0-3	0-5-0
98	294	0	3 0-11	0-1-0
98	288	4	0 0-8	0-12-0
98	70	0	194-1	1-0 0-8-0
119	...	...	...	...

together with trees, leaves, fences, walls, quaries, partition walls, grass, grass land, inferior soil etc. And together with all the tiled building, walls, water passages, tanks etc. standing thereon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. DIVEKAR AND BHAGWAT, Attorneys for the Plaintiff, abovesigned at No. 43, Nanabhai Lane Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 28th day of September, 1925.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

Ag. Commissioner.

C24181

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE
AT BOMBAY.ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL
JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 202 of 1922.

MAHOMEDBHAI I. M. POW- JI Plaintiff.

vs.

GOVINDJI KUBHERDAS and others. Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 18th day of December, 1922, as amended by order dated the 23rd day of June, 1923, the following immovable property situate at Dahann District, Thana, with the Bungalow therein and all the furniture thereon, will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of November, 1925, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land at Dahann Taluka Dahann in the Bombay Suburban District in the Registration Sub-District of Dahann, containing by admeasurement by estimation five acres and twenty-one Gunthas be the same more or less and bearing Survey No. 161 Plot No. 1 and 2 Survey No. 11 and Plot No. 1 and Survey No. 168 Plot No. 1 and bearing entry Nos. 22 and 48 together with the bungalow outhouses and other buildings and huts standing thereon including furniture therein and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North by the land bearing Survey No. 136 and beyond that by the Public Road, on or towards the South by land bearing Survey No. 168 and others and on or towards the East by the land bearing Survey No. 14 and others. For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovesigned at No. Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Street Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 25th day of August, 1925.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

Ag. Commissioner.

C24237

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE
AT BOMBAY.ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL
JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 688 of 1917.

BANSILAL MOTILAL Plaintiff

vs.

GOVINDLAL BANSILAL and others. Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 12th day of October, 1922, and the Order dated the 14th day of February, 1924, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction at the premises under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court.

LOT NO. III.—(Parel Tank Road property) on SATURDAY, the 10th day of October, 1925, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. III.

All the right, title and interest of the parties to the above suit in all that piece or parcel of land of Government taken land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, shawls and bungalow standing thereon situate, lying and being at Parel Tank Road Sub-district of Bombay, containing by ad measurement 23590 square yards or thereabouts and registered as a portion thereof in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 101, New No. 14242 Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 2-2/2483 and as to remainder thereof under Old No. 127, New No. 1392 and New Survey No. 1/2476 and Cadastral Survey No. 20 of Parel-Sewri Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under P Ward No. 247 (1), Street No. 1179, Ward No. 2479 (1a) Street No. 1173a Ward No. 2479 (2), Street No. 1173 (a), Ward No. 2479 (3), Street No. 1173 B, Ward No. 2479 (4), Street No. 1173 C, Ward No. 2479 (5), Street No. 1173 D, Ward No. 2480, Street No. 1174 and Ward No. 2481, Street No. 1175, and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd., on or towards the West partly by the Parel Tank Road and partly by the property of Haji Jan Mahmood Allarakhia, or towards the North by the property of Karsondas Govindji and on or towards the South by the property of Haji Jan Mahmood Allarakhia.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & CO. Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovesigned at No. 14K, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 10th day of March, 1925.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,

Commissioner.

C24233

PUBLIC NOTICES.

KATNI
"CASTLE" BRAND
AND
JUBBULPORE
"LOTUS" BRAND
Portland
Cements

ALSO
KATNI
FIRE BRICKS
FIRE CLAY,
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS

All available for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY EX-
BOMBAY STOCK.

THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDOUS
TRIAL CO., LTD.
THE JUBBULPORE PORTLAND
CEMENT CO., LTD.
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
AGENTS
Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 20418.

THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPG. AND
WVG. CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office in Sulemana House, Ballard Estate, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of October, 1925, at 12-0 noon (Standard Time), for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To adopt Directors' Report and the Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1925.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. A. J. Raymond as an additional Director of the Company.
4. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 8th October to 14th October, 1925, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board of Directors, MORARJI GOCULDAS & CO., Agents.

24221

NOTICE.

THE following alterations have been made in the Prospectus of the Madras Races 1925-26:—

MADRAS MEETING 1925-26.
Fourth Day, Saturday, 2nd January, 1926.
Fifth Day, Wednesday, 6th January, 1926.
Sixth Day Saturday, 9th January, 1926.
Seventh Day, Wednesday, 13th January, 1926.

*FIRST ENTRIES will close at 3 p.m. on Monday, 21st December, 1925.
*FINAL ENTRIES will close at 9-30 a.m. on Monday, 28th December, 1925.
*FIRST FORTIFETS for all Races on above mentioned dates will be due at 9-30 a.m. on Thursday, 31st December, 1925.
*and not as published in the Prospectus.

H. A. HILDEBRAND, Major,
Secretary,
Madras Race Club.
C24186

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "SADO MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 6th October, 1925, from Japan via Shanghai, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehouse is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in angle gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha,

Digitized with financial assistance from the

Government of Maharashtra

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch	per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0	
2nd Insertion	Rs. 6-8-0	
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0	

4th and Subsequent Insertions Rs. 3-8-0

Motivational advertisements are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-FIRST DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees Forty-eight per share has been declared, and will be payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 7th October, to Shareholders on the Register on the 22nd September.

The Dividend will be paid to Shareholders at the Company's Office No. 3, Forbes Street, between the hours of 12 noon and 4 p.m. (Standard Time), on week days, and between 11-30 a.m. and 1-30 p.m. (Standard Time), on Saturdays.

The Dividend Warrants will be posted to the Registered addresses of the Shareholders in due course.

By Order,
D. HARRICHAND,
Manager.

Bombay, 22nd September, 1925.

C24193

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT 1913

AND

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN WOOLLEN MILLS, LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 209 of the Indian Companies' Act, 1913, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Canada Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 26th day of October, 1925, at 3-30 p.m.

Dated this 7th day of October, 1925.

S. B. BILLIMORIA,
D. L. STIVEN,
Liquidators.

C24233

GENUINE LINSEED OILS,

AWARDED BRONZE MEDAL at the Paris Exhibition, 1906.
AWARDED GOLD MEDAL at the Indian Industrial Exhibitions, 1898, 1900, 1901 and 1924.

Manufactured by
THE GOUREPORE COY., LTD., CALCUTTA.
Contractors to: The Military and Public Works Departments.
State Railways and
All large contractors throughout India, the East and other Colonies.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
19733 Agents.

TENDERS.

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED from contractors, who are prepared to supply about 125 tons of C. I. Pipes, Valves, Hydrants and Special castings for Water Works. Tenders will be received up to 11th December, 1925.

The specification and tender forms can be had from the office of the Executive Engineer, Karachi Municipality upto 10th December, 1925.

A plan showing special castings can be seen at the Municipal Office during office hours and can be had for Rs. 5 each.

The Municipality do not bind to accept the lowest or any tender.

All tenders to hold good until orders of the Municipality are passed thereon within 20 days from date of the receipt of tender and no tenderer will be allowed to withdraw his tender and will be held responsible upto the 20th day from the date of the receipt of tender.

J. N. SETNA,
B. So. (Glasgow) A.M.I.E.E. etc.,
Executive Engineer,
Karachi Municipality,
Municipal Office,
Karachi, 22nd September, 1925.

24232

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bombay Merchants' Bank, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Bank, Raja Bahadur Motilal Mansions, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, 14th October, 1925, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) for the transaction of the following business:—

- To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th June 1925.
- To confirm the appointment of Mr. Vithaldas Karsandas as Director of the Bank.
- To confirm the appointment of Mr. Jannadas Harakhji as Director of the Bank.
- To elect Director for the ensuing year in place of Mr. Lalji Govindji, who retires from Board by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
- To elect Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board,
C. K. KAJI,
Secretary.

Bombay, 6th October, 1925.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 8th October to 22nd October 1925, both days inclusive.

C24231

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 22736.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS AND BUSINESSMEN.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY IN BUSINESS LOCALITY SITUATE AT FORT STREET, FRERE ROAD, NEAR ALEXANDRA DOCK RED GATE, BOMBAY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will under instructions of Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Co., Attorneys for Salemahomed Elias, the Receiver appointed by consent Order, dated the 9th day of March, 1925, made in the High Court Suit No. 3622 of 1925, Majid Abdul Basak and another vs. Abdul Hamid Sultan Abdul Wahed (and others) and pursuant to the power of sale given to the said Receiver by another consent Order dated 16th day of April, 1925, made in the said suit sell by public auction on FRIDAY, the 9th day of October, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned property on the premises,

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Fort Street on the Mody Bay Port Trust Estate, belonging to the said Trustees in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 450 1/9th square yard or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 8480, bearing Cadestral Survey No. 1187 of the Fort Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 2839 (1A) and Street No. 20A bearing Rent Roll No. 889 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay now in the occupation of Hirabai widow of Bomanji Ratnaji Sheriff, on or towards the West by land belonging to the said Trustees and now in the occupation of Dossabhai Framji Dubash, on or towards the North by land of the Trustees and beyond that by the Alexandra Dock Wall and on or towards the South by Fort Street and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor and are comprised in the Indenture of Lease, dated the 16th day of November, 1920.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. MAHOMED ALI and Co., Attorneys for the Vendor, 15, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

N. B.—The said premises are open for inspection. The property may be sold by private offer before the day of auction, and the offers may be received at the office of Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Co., or at the undersigned.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

Contract for supply and sale of Country Liquor, Opium, and other intoxicating drugs in Shahpura Chiefship will be disposed of by Public Auction on the 1st of December, 1925. Intending applicants may obtain necessary information from Judicial Secretary, Shahpura and applications should be addressed to MUSABEB ALA, Shahpura, (Mewar.)

R24204.

Contract for working the Mica Mines, situated in Shahpura Chiefship will be disposed of by Public Auction on 1st December, 1925. Intending applicants are invited either to send tenders or to attend personally on said date. Mines are open to inspection. Correspondence may be addressed to MUSABEB ALA, Shahpura, (Mewar.)

R24204.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF (COUNTRY DAMAGED) UGANDA COTTON.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will THIS DAY Wednesday, the 7th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Sewri Cotton Depot on account of the concerned:—

- 3 full pressed bales Uganda Cotton.
- Country damaged lying at Sewri in godown No. J-137.

AT 4-40 P.M. (S. T.).

At Sewri in Mr. Wadia's godown No. 13. By order of New Islam Mills and on account of the concerned.

5 full pressed bales Uganda cotton (country damaged).

By order of Nakasero Trading Company and on account of the concerned in the same godown.

1 full pressed bale Uganda cotton (country damaged).

AT 4-50 P.M. (S. T.).

At Sewri in Godown No. A-45.

1 full pressed bale Uganda cotton (country damaged).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 10th October 1925 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Ali Mahomed Naththal and Co.

2 cases round saw 1 case 9 dozens slack sizer and Lordmaker's.

30 cases Fine blue cut square Tacks.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esqr., official liquidator of Stewart Jacks (Motors) Co. in liquidation.

6 Universal Steel joints for motor cars "American."

6 Outside Lock rings for Motor.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred brougham.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred office shigram.

1 Bay Arab horse in harness.

1 Water horse in harness.

1 Chestnut country-bred gelding.

BENNETT & CO.

MISTRY & CO.

General Auctioneers, Valuers and Commission Agents,
27/29, Hummam Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 25152.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, SITUATED AT KHATTAR GULLY BHULESHWAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. Manchershaw B. Chothia and Co. Attorneys for Gulabchand Nagichand Fulchand, Bai Monghibai alias Motibai, widow of Nagichand Fulchand and Sukerchand Khushalchand (Trustees of the Nagichand Fulchand Private Temple) the mortgages and on account and at the risk of the mortgagee Kashinath Keshav Bidkar, Messrs. MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 12th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned property at Bhuleshwar Khattar Gully pursuant to the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 1st day of March 1921 and made between the said mortgagee of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Manchershaw B. Chothia and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagees at their office No. 14, Hummam Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

You can earn Ten Thousand a year By Manufacturing HAIR OILS.

The Formula Specialist connected with Industry of 40 years' experience offers a treatise on the manufacture of most popular Hair Oils giving elaborate process in simple English together with 16 well-tried formulas and additional training!

For Rs. 4 only V. P. P. extra.

INDUSTRY BOOK DEPT.,
Keshub Bhawan, Shambazar, CALCUTTA.

AMUSEMENTS.

"PERCY"

STARRING

CHARLES RAY

REFRESHING HUMOUR!
CHARMING ROMANCE!
AND
NOVEL SITUATIONS!

"EAST OF THE WATER PLUG"

A MACK SENNETT COMEDY

Starring

RALPH GRAVES

PATHE GAZETTE

TIME:—6, 8, & 10 P. M.

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD,

PRESENTS

PRINCE CHARMING

A beautiful Oriental Story

LOVE! LAUGHTER!!

ROMANCE! THRILLS!!

TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.

Do not miss.

Third Week! Third Week!

At the Request of disappointed Public!!

the wonderful film with gorgeous splendour and excellent acting

"CHANDRA-KANT"

OR

"FILIAL DUTY & SACRIFICE OF KINGDOM"

Super-production of Krishna Films Co.

at

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE,

NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

USUAL TIME & MODERATE RATES

IMPERIAL

presenting

TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK

LAXMI PICTURES

Jewel Production

BLACK-THIEF

BLACK-THIEF

Love, Romance with Thrills.

featuring

Mr. Raja Sando, Miss Zubeda, Miss Pulli and other Stars.

DAILY FOUR SHOWS:

at 5, 7, 9 & 11 P. M.

EXTRA SHOWS

On Sat., Sunday at 3 P. M.

GAIETY THEATRE

Albert Gonsalves

(THE DRUNKARD)

A KONKANI MELODRAMA

BY

MR. J. A. FERNANDES

ON

THURSDAY, 8th October at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.)

in honour of JOSEPH BAPTISTA, Esq.,

Bar-at-law, President, Bombay Municipal Corporation.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 6.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/6 1/8.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/6 5/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/6 5/32.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying 3 M. st. D. A. 1/6 13/32.
Bank's buying T. T. 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying D. D. 1/6 7/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D. D. Fres. 770.
Bank's buying 3 M. st. D. A. Fres. 890.
Bank's buying D. D. Fres. 815.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 112.
Bank's buying 60 D. st. D. P. Rs. 108.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 164.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 214 1/2.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 156 1/2.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 274.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Del. 4.84-1/8.
London—Paris Francs. 104.45.

London—Switzerland Francs. 25.10.
London—Brussels Francs. 108.00.
London—Rome Liras 120.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.35.

TOPE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market was steady—dull.

London, Oct. 5.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 3/16 firm.

Bar Gold £44 11 1/2 steady.

Bar Silver 32 15/16 steady.

London, Oct. 5.

Rente 3 per cent 47.

Bar Silver (Spot) 32 15/16.

Bar Silver 2 months hence 32 13/16.

Closing Tone of Silver:—India bought steady.

Interest day to day loans 2 1/2.

Interest 7 days market loans 2 7/8.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 1st October, 1925.

Bars Sold £208,000.

Sovereign Export to Java £18,000.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 6.

Market Rates—
Bank Telegraphic 1/6 5/32.
Bank Demand. 1/6 3/16.
Doc. Acceptance 4 m/s. 1/6 7/16.
Fes. Demand 770.
American Dollars 274.
Hongkong Dollars 164.
Shanghai 14 1/2.
Japan 111.
Singapore 156 3/4.
Tone—Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

London, Oct. 5.

Stockholm 18.03.

Christiana 24.61.

Amsterdam 12.95.

Switzerland 25.11.

London, Oct. 5.

Exchange on London in Paris 104.45.

Exchange on London in Germany 2233 1/8.

Exchange on London in Italy 120.40.

New York, Oct. 5.

Demand Bills 4.33.81.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Oct. 6.

3 months 3/3 1/2 per cent.

6 months 3/11 1/2 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 4 per cent.

Money Call 1 1/4 per cent.

1 Month 1 1/4 per cent.

3 Months 1 1/4 per cent.

6 Months 1 1/2 per cent.

Tone of Money Market Steadier.

Imperial Bank of India Rate 5 per cent.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Oct. 5.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m. st. 3 5/16.

Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m. st. 3 11/16.

Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m. st. 4 1/2.

Discount Bank Fine Trade Bills 6 m. st. 4 3/4.

BULLION.

BATLIBOI'S

ACCOUNTANCY TRAINING INSTITUTE.

Offers best training in Accounting, Banking, Company Management and Secretarial Work and Theory and Practice of Commerce.

Best staff, individual attention, fees moderate and payable by instalments. Send for Prospectus at Yusuf Buildings, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. You are invited to make thorough inquiries before joining.

TILES & MARBLES

Our quality defy competition.

SAJAN & CO.,

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The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1925.

A DISCURSIVE AFFAIR.

Though guilty of inordinate delay in taking up the question, the Bombay Corporation has at last passed a resolution deploring the mill-strike and urging upon "the Government of India" the importance of immediately abolishing the excise duty. The repeal of the impost was described as a means of ending the present situation. As it is possible for the workers to be starved into submission, the Government of India will presumably leave the situation to solve itself. The resolution contained no word of reproach to the Local Government and the criticism of mill-owners implied in Mr. Bole's amendment failed to receive the support of the Corporation. In both these respects, the resolution was incomplete. Mr. Bole's amendment drew attention to the fact that the mill-owners had reduced wages without enlisting the confidence of the workers through an impartial enquiry. During the debate it was remarked that the mill-owners had given a written undertaking that the wages would be restored in return for the abolition of the excise-duty. We are not aware of any such specific documentary undertaking. It was not disclosed before the Viceroy or mentioned in the Assembly debate; nor do we see it in the copious literature on the crisis which Labour-leaders have forwarded to us. Many mill-owners who are saving wages and liquidating stocks, are, it is said, prepared to modify their decision. The implications of the attitude are easy to understand. Mr. H. P. Mody's amended resolution fled off, as it were, all unpleasant reflections on the mill-owners who in the crisis have profited at the expense of the workers. Much is being made of the disposition of exhausted workers to return to the service of the mills. Mr. H. M. Chowna and others of his kind no doubt imagine that the workers will return in thirsty eagerness to resume the potations of whisky and brandy on which their princely wages enable them to thrive. With opinions so egregious it is difficult to deal. If the workers return, they will do so in the spirit of smouldering discontent; who overcometh by force hath lost half overcome his foe, and so long as the Chowna mentality prevails, we cannot trust even the Corporation to include any express stricture on capitalists who choose to dictate terms to Labour instead of taking workers into their confidence.

If the resolution was made palatable to the mill-owners by omitting all reference to a domestic enquiry, it was made still more savoury to the Local Government by the facts left unsaid. Mill-owning interests were quite vociferous in their extenuation of the Bombay Government's failure, while the spokesmen of Labour were unsparing in their language of condemnation. This alignment of forces is very interesting. When such a sturdy and officious supporter of the Government as Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas is driven to the use of bitter epithets, it should not be difficult for the Government to understand the public appreciation of their failure. In regard to the sheltering of the mill-industry, the Local Government have proved to be unprofitable servants, and the opinion is based on results. Mr. Naoroji Dumasia's adulation of the Governor and the doughty manner in which the latter drew the attention of the Viceroy both personally and by correspondence, was probably meant as a counter-blast to Mr. Kanji's youthful verdict upon His Excellency; but Mr. Dumasia was shabby in his allusion to Council-nomination. When the effervescence of the mixture is past, we get very stale liquid. Whatever be the personal qualities of Sir Leslie Wilson, it cannot be said that in connection with the industrial depression in Bombay and the struggle against the Central Government he has proved himself to be a strong and successful Governor. While Mr. Dumasia stands enthralled at the representations, all yet unpublished, of His Excellency, the public will do well to recollect the vigour with which Lord Ronaldshay prosecuted the claim of Bengal for exemption from the Meston Levy. Weary of endless correspondence

Lord Ronaldshay, it is said, gave to the Viceroy and the Secretary of State a hint of his willingness to be relieved of his office if the Bengal Government were doomed to begin the Reforms with a mill-strike round their neck. The Bengal Government got immediate relief for three years. We do not know if Sir Leslie Wilson or his Government have acted with the strenuousness and determination of Lord Ronaldshay. If Mr. Dumasia will disclose a little more of his exclusive information, the public will be reconciled to his eulogy. But what is the position of the Bombay Government in regard to the demand for an enquiry similar to the Macleod reference? Sir Leslie Wilson excused himself before the workers' delegation that he had no statutory power to institute an enquiry. In this matter the Bombay Government's necessities have been subordinated by the Government of India. The Local Government had the report of the Stanley Reed Committee and while they were about to legislate, they were ordered to stop. They entirely gave way to the pretended convenience of the Government of India without the stipulation of a time-limit. Again, when the industrial crisis was discussed in the local Council, Mr. Lawrence acted as the gramophone of the Government of India and voiced consummate twaddle about the Tariff Board! The comparison of the salaried clerk may be condemned as a rhetorical overstatement, but by the criterion of conduct and results, it is impossible to acquit the Bombay Government of weakness, incompetence and undue subservience.

The Corporation's resolution regrets the strike because of its probable effect on the health and finances of the city; that is all. The strike is condemned on the ground of municipal solvency and sanitation, but a truly democratic body would have insisted on the need of arbitration in local trade-disputes. There was never a strike in India like the present one in which the employers obtained all the advantage of dictation. We expect the Government, themselves, a large employer of industrial labour as in the State-railways, to move but slowly in the matter of reform and the recognition of the rights of Labour. The absence of cooperation has become so serious in India that it is difficult, as in the present case, to distinguish between a sweeping strike and an astute lock-out. The mill owners who constantly compare Manchester conditions will do well therefore to observe the cooperative remedy outlined by the Provisional Emergency Committee of the Cotton Trade in England to obviate disputes. The scheme for which Sir Charles Macara pleads and which has been virtually accepted by Labour as a safe-guard against whimsical under-cutting of wages, rears the spinning industry on the basis of cooperation between employers' organisations and operatives' unions. The scheme provides for the formation of an advisory board consisting of the representatives of employers and operatives with power (1) to require statistics from mills (2) to fix working hours (3) to regulate over-production and (4) to deal with such questions as minimum prices and the raising of funds by levies. If a mill fails to comply with the requirements of the Board, the entire Board will undertake to withdraw labour from its service under proper notice. The trouble in Bombay is that the mill-owners have made themselves into a compact caucus utterly apart from the association of workers, and right-thinking owners are driven to erroneous courses by what Mr. Paddah rightly describes as the "herd-mind" of Bombay capitalism. The present strike may, ere long, exhaust itself to the advantage of the mill-owners whose susceptibilities have been spared by the Corporation. The avoidance of the subject of a domestic enquiry put them in good humour; nor was there any suggestion made in reply to the Chowna school that in the industry itself there should be co-operative advice on the British pattern. The example is, however, there, and we hope when the crisis is over, the practice of joint control by Capital and Labour will be followed for the safety of the remnants of our cotton industry.

THE EXCISE QUANDARY.

We sympathise with the Minister of Excise in his present predicament. He has evidently bitten off more than he can chew and his vaunted acceptance of the goal of prohibition seems destined to remain a charming ideal like the British Government's allegiance to the aim of responsible government in India. Optimists concluded from the Government resolution of last February that it meant a definite breach with the old excise policy and foreshadowed the inauguration of a bold advance towards making the Presidency dry though we for our part expressed considerable scepticism regarding the utility of such a halting declaration of policy on paper. The

test of the Government's sincerity is their failure to translate the ideal of prohibition into administrative practice and the real vacuity of the resolution is shown by the retrograde policy which has been followed in its wake. In a cogent and very moderate statement, the Deccan Sabha has given a rejoinder to the Government's reply to its memorandum of last April. The Sabha has taken exception to the Government's refusal to fix a time-limit for working out the goal which they have set before them. Time is of the essence of a scheme of social reform because we are all certain that in the distant future all will be well. But the Government always fight shy of temporal limitations and Lord Birkenhead has declared that wise men are not the slaves of dates. Have the Government agreed to any time-limit in matters like reforms or Indianisation, have they ever confessed that the time-limit of negotiations with South Africa is over? Then it is surely unkind of the Deccan Sabha to expect the Transferred Department of the Bombay Government alone to abide by a time-table like a railway train. They view years in the light of centuries and have the inexhaustible patience of Orientals who think in terms of eternity. The fact is that the bureaucracy view all policies likely to benefit the people from the reform scheme downwards as mere "experiments" liable to be withdrawn and hence their policy of prohibition admits of retrogression. No time-limit, therefore, is possible to a stage of transition which is as exasperating to the people as it is convenient to vested interests.

The Government cite the authority of the Excise Committee and express misgivings regarding the attitude of the Legislative Council towards proposals of fiscal measures to replace excise revenue as reasons for not prescribing a definite time-limit. It is mere sophistry and the Deccan Sabha need not have taken elaborate pains to refute with erudition what is only an excuse for Government's obstruction and dilatoriness. They quote or throw over the recommendations of the Committee and the wishes of the Council as it suits them and their advocacy is more akin to the temper of a second-rate pleader than the outlook of a statesman. Time-limit is not specifically advocated by the Excise Committee because it would be rendered superfluous if its recommendations were taken as a whole and acted upon honestly. Yet the Government have not accepted the Committee's recommendation about local option or rationing. If the time-limit is opposed because, as implied by the Government's premeditated apprehension about the attitude of the Council, there is no strength of public opinion in favour of prohibition, then why do they shrink the adoption of the effective means of eliciting and educating public opinion such as local option? But the Government have rejected Mr. Pradhan's measure because they fear an appeal to public opinion; they reject it not because of want of public opinion on the question but because of revenue considerations. The Excise Committee provided a dangerous provision in our opinion—that the plebiscite of an area should not be delayed except for financial reasons; and the Government carrying the recommendation to its ultimate conclusion have dismissed not a specific option but the policy of option itself for financial reasons. In this they have no scruple in acting against the opinion of the Excise Committee and in frustrating the resolution of the local Council passed seven years ago. For their main concern is the consolidation of revenue irrespective of cost, human or moral. The Deccan Sabha has made out a reasoned case against the present policy of rationing though we must own that the Excise Committee was needlessly over-cautious in its recommendation about rationing in rural areas where consumption being meagre there are better opportunities for securing abolition. There is no reason, however, for the Government to pit rationing against local option for they are not mutually incompatible. On the contrary, they are complementary since local option will be a useful machinery for accelerating rationing as rationing will diminish the chances of illicit smuggling into dry areas. If the Minister of Excise had treated the Committee's recommendations as an inter-dependent whole and enforced them vigilantly and continuously, he would have escaped his present plight when the direction of his policy is at variance with its professed purpose. Indeed, if financial exigencies are to be pointed out as an obstacle to every piece of excise reform, it is better for the Minister to recant his declaration of the aim of prohibition rather than be a target of the cynical gibe of Sir Basil Blackett that the Bombay Government expected to reach the goal of prohibition after a century or two.

Notes of the Day.

Pact and Fact.

Mr. Chamberlain's claim that if the foundations of peace cannot be laid at Locarno, peace must have flown from the earth seems rather an extravagant estimate of the importance of this latest Conference which is grappling with the problems created by the Versailles Conference. Mr. Chamberlain observed that "nobody had come to Locarno to impose conditions and make demands," that is, the Allies and Germany are going to negotiate as free and equal nations. That is even a more preposterous claim because the presence at Locarno of delegations of the Allies who have nothing to do with the settlement of the Franco-German frontier which is the single object of the Security Pact shows the survival of the old war spirit and of the desire to maintain a united front of the "Allies" against Germany. In the middle of August M. Briand went to London with a ready-made draft of the Pact so that England and France might present it together as an ultimatum to Germany! If this is the manner in which M. Painleve proposes to "liberate and reconcile" Germany, the Conference is sure to prove abortive or the Pact will be an ambiguous document of little worth. The Pact, as interpreted by France and Britain, is simply a reaffirmation of the Versailles Treaty which rather than the League Covenant is taken to be the international law of Europe; it gives France power to invade Germany without resort to arbitration; it proposes to perpetuate the military occupation of the Rhineland for another decade; and it does nothing to equalise the armaments of the Allies and Germany. Franco-German reconciliation for which M. Painleve pleaded so pathetically cannot come by making Germany an under-dog subject to the dictation of the united and armed Allies.

Mussolini and Mosquito.

Dean Inge once remarked that the germ which killed Alexander the Great adapted itself perfectly to its environment but that did not prove it to be higher in the evolutionary process than the conqueror. We are reminded of this remark by Mussolini's declaration of war against the mosquito. At the International Congress on Malaria, the Italian Dictator paid a tribute to Britain for fighting the scourge. The Fascist leader was more eloquent than well-informed. India which is cursed with malaria has been rendered enfeebled and unprogressive because the disease which is less a killer than a sapper of vigour is not combated in any organised and large scale manner. There is nothing strange in this because competent authorities have held that the vera causa of the decadence of Greece was the introduction of malaria in 600 B.C. while the population and production of Russia have been diminished through malaria since 1918. The Malaria Commission of the League of Nations reported recently that there was a distinct world-shortage of quinine, the most effective defence against the malady. If Imperialists had imagination—as Imperialists never had it yet—they could adopt Dr. Saleeby's plan of growing cinchona plant for the production of quinine instead of poppy, and thus ensure the reduction of malaria "that great tyrant," as Ross called it, "which now holds half the world in fee."

The Sultan of Delhi.

In their anxiety to entertain their customers with one sensational stunt after another, foreign cinema syndicates are apt to make themselves ridiculous. In Berlin, the Indian community there had to protest against the exhibition recently of so-called scenes of Indian life. We now learn from a recent issue of the "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" that the Biernstad Justiz Film Company of Berlin has prepared a photograph entitled "The Land of 1,000 Delights" in which the coronation ceremony of a potentate called the Sultan of Delhi is pictured, and the audience is assured of the authentic nature of the scenes which describe "a real Indian harem of 300 ladies" for the first time, as also the "peculiar ceremonies in connection with celebrating the coming of age of a young prince." The journal from which we quote heads its notice of this new attraction with the title "An Indian harem in film." The Indian community of Berlin should not lose this opportunity of making another dignified protest against this habit of parodying Indian conditions of life.

A Welcome Enterprise.

We welcome the "African Comrade," a new Indian journal of Tanganyika, East Africa. Though Tanganyika is a mandated territory and though a mandate enjoins upon the mandatory power the duty of preserving racial equality between the various nationals whether in immigration or resi-

OUR CURRENCY

PROBLEM.

(BY B. F. MADON.)

XVI.

(A detailed examination of the defence officially put forward of Government's Currency policy.)

The defenders of Government's Currency Policy will perhaps argue that all this expansion of the present head of Revenue that I base myself on was very problematical, and that no Finance Member could give up the Exchange gains for such problematical increases in other sources of revenue. They will ask, "do I propose to fill the gap in case such increases do not materialise?"

An Export Duty.

My answer is—Let there be an Export Duty just sufficient to cover this deficit. Our Exports now amount to a good deal over 350 crores. An Export Duty of only 1½ per cent. would then cover a deficit of Rs. 5 crores.

I wish to make it perfectly clear that I am against any Export Duties on principle. Such a Duty takes away an amount equal to the Duty from the price that the producer would otherwise get, and really operates as a most iniquitous kind of income tax. This is because the total price a producer gets is not all profit. It is his gross price and his costs and charges have to be deducted before he gets any profit. Suppose cotton is selling to-day in Bombay at Rs. 450 per candy. Out of this Rs. 350, at least Rs. 350 will be the cultivators' costs and charges, and the cost of transport and marketing. The remaining Rs. 100 is his profit i.e. his and his family's wages for the labour they may have put in for a whole season. An Export Duty of 5 per cent. such as we are told, is advocated by the mill-owners of Bombay, would mean Rs. 27½ per candy. The overseas buyer will not pay more than the equivalent of Rs. 450 if Americans and other Cottons remain unchanged. The Export merchant will, therefore, be obliged to offer to the cultivator Rs. 450 minus 27½ or 422½ per candy nett. As the costs and charges amount to Rs. 350, this will leave the cultivator only Rs. 72½ instead of Rs. 100 as his wages. It will, therefore, be seen that a mere income-looking 5 per cent. Export Tax will really mean a 27½ per cent. Income Tax on the income of the producer.

The evil does not stop here. There is no guarantee that the producer will continue to get Rs. 450. There might be a big crop in America, and cotton prices might fall to 375 or 350. If they fall to 375, the Export Merchant will only give Rs. 375 minus the duty of 18½ or say 356½ to the producer. The latter will, therefore, get only Rs. 6½ instead of Rs. 25½ that he would have got if there was no duty. This will mean an Income Tax of 75 per cent.

If the price is still poorer i.e. only 350 the Export Merchant will only give 350 minus 17½ or say Rs. 332½ only to the cultivator. As his costs were already 350 this will mean a capital levy of Rs. 17½ on every candy of cotton produced.

My readers will now see why I object to any Export Tax. If you want to tax the income of the cultivator, you may do so, but certainly not at a higher rate than the wealthier classes, and in any event you must make sure that he has a net income that justifies taxing.

Why It is Advocated

My readers will, no doubt, now ask—if I think a Duty on Exports so very wrong, why do I advocate it myself? My reply is that it is only in order to save the producer from a far greater wrong, because the present exchange manipulation also operates as an Export Duty at the far higher rate of 12½ per cent. on all our Exports. If a given quantity of Rice or Wheat or Cotton fetches £90 in Europe to-day, it should realize Rs. 450 here at 1s. 4d., but as we are at 1s. 6d., it only realizes Rs. 400. If there was 1s. 4d. Exchange, and an Export Duty of 12½ per cent., the result to the producer would have been the same. Therefore, my proposition is that if you must take this 5 crores from the producer, do not charge him an Export Duty of 12½ per cent. as you practically do now, but charge him only 1½ per cent., which will give you the amount required, and allow the other 11 per cent. to go to the producer. To-day you charge the producer 12½ per cent., but only 1½ per cent. goes to the coffers of Government in an indirect way, while eight times that amount goes into the other pockets that have absolutely no right to it.

Tax-payer's Position.

We shall now consider the position of the tax-payer as a whole, and see whether he

(Continued on page 9.)

dential and commercial rights. Indians in Tanganyika suffer from various disabilities in licences, imposts and account-keeping. Though the Assembly has called upon the Government to ask their delegates to raise the subject at Geneva, the Government, with that contempt for public opinion even on minor matters which has become a second nature with them, refuse to take such a course. They prefer to send representatives and negotiate as usual and so the Mahajira of Patiala grows eloquent about child-marriages and influenza. The mandate system is far from a disinterested trust and the "African Comrade," therefore, rightly bases its policy on the development of self-reliance of colonial Indians instead of occasionally looking to the Government or the Indian public for help. The "Comrade" suggests the ideal of service, instead of the exploitation of the Africans as a policy for Indians and emphasises the need for and the value of the inter-dependence of races for the economic development of Tanganyika. These are purposes, deserving of widespread support and we trust the Indian public in Tanganyika will make the journal a focus of Indian opinion and an adjunct of national life.

IMPERIALISM
DENOUNCED.SELF-DETERMINATION
FOR SUBJECT RACESRIGHT UPHELD BY BRITISH
TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

At the closing session of the British Trades Union Congress held at Scarborough on 12th September, 1925, under the Presidency of Mr. A. B. Swales, the following resolution on Imperialism was moved by Mr. A. A. Purcell, M.P. (Furnishing Trades Association):—

"This Trades Union Congress believes that the domination of non-British peoples by the British Government is a form of capitalist exploitation, having for its object the securing for British capitalists (1) of cheap sources of raw materials; (2) the right to exploit cheap and unorganised labour and to use the competition of that labour to degrade the workers' standards in Great Britain."

It declares its complete opposition to Imperialism, and resolves: (1) to support the workers in all parts of the British Empire to organise trade unions and political parties in order to further their interests; and (2) to support the right of all peoples in the British Empire to self-determination, including the right to choose complete separation from the Empire.

The imperialism of to-day, Mr. Purcell said, was the worst enemy of the working class. The worst feature of imperialism at the present moment was the supplying of arms to belligerents on both sides in Morocco and China, just as Stines supplied barbed wire to Germans and French alike during the Great War. They did not blame their own capitalist class especially, for the capitalist was the same all over the world. In Palestine, where the working class were trying to get the merest semblance of trade union rights, arms were used against them. The same was true of Egypt, but now at last they were organising there. And look, Mr. Purcell said, at the horrible condition of India. They should aim at getting all the world's workers into one organisation which would have as its basis good wages and working conditions. They ought to assist in forming trade unions wherever imperialism had planted its foot.

Mr. F. Lemaire, London Society of Composers, seconded.

MR. THOMAS'S OPPOSITION.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., late Colonial Secretary, said that if anything could make the week's proceedings ridiculous it would be the passing of this resolution with half the Congress absent and speakers allowed only three minutes in which to deal with the problems of Palestine, Egypt, China, Kenya, and all the rest that was involved in the proposal. He asked the Congress to say yes to all that Mr. Purcell had said about imperialism. He contended that not one yard of territory ought to have been added to the British Empire as a result of the war, which brought in Palestine. He knew more about Palestine, however, than Mr. Purcell, whom he advised to go to his Jewish friends and find out that the real difficulty had been to reconcile the interests of the Arabs and the Jews.

Did he mean that he wanted self-determination in Kenya? He did not suppose that Mr. Purcell knew anything about it. "Go to the South African Government," he advised, "and tell them what you are proposing. Tell Canada or Australia." Some phrases in the resolution were good. Let them stop exploiting; but when did they discover that China was in the British Empire? (Laughter). Don't let them pass this absurd resolution. Look at the last phrase of it about reparation from the Empire. It was ridiculous to pretend that they were speaking on behalf of four and a half million British workers when they said things like that.

"APPALLING CONDITIONS."

Mr. H. Pollitt (Communist), Boiler-makers' Society, said it was unfortunate that he had only three minutes to interject that Empire propaganda that had been carried on by Mr. Thomas. The resolution was merely an expression of the policy of the working-class movement towards subject peoples, whatever their race and creed. Empire did not mean Carzon or Reading riding on an elephant. It meant the appalling conditions of textile workers in Bombay and Calcutta, on the tea plantations of India, where the natives had no legal redress of any kind. It meant the forced labour of which Mr. Thomas knew something, and which existed in Kenya at the present time. It meant that the flower of Egyptian national thought had been executed for daring to say that the principle for which we went into the war should be observed in every country in the world.

They could not talk about self-determination and fight four years for it without the backward races believing they were in earnest. The resolution, if passed, would be a message of hope and encouragement to their comrades who did not regard the Union Jack as the last word in economic equity or political freedom. They had a right to govern their own country according to their own traditions and conceptions, and before the British working man could be emancipated he would have to help others to throw off the shackles of British imperialism. It was not a Wembley Empire they were talking about but an Empire every yard of which was denuded with the blood of natives or British soldiers. He asked the Congress to send to the rightabout the Right wing propaganda of the past twelve months.

Mr. J. Bromley, M.P., Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, supported the resolution, which, on a card vote, was passed by 3,082,000 votes to 79,000.

STRICT SECRECY.

LOCARNO CONFERENCE.

SERIES OF INFORMAL
TALKS.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Locarno.—All delegates who have come to the discussions, which are expected to take the form of a series of informal talks, have been pledged to secrecy. Press representatives have been barred and only official information available will be contained in the communiqués. The Conference is due to resume this morning, but postponement is likely owing to Dr. Stresemann contracting chills.—Reuter.

SATISFACTORY PROGRESS.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Locarno.—The Security Pact Conference opened here to-day. The Mayor welcomed the delegates. Mr. Chamberlain in the inaugural address hoped that the conversations would be kept free and informal. All were meeting on a footing of perfect equality and without a formal president.

The Conference decided to waive discussion of a general nature in order immediately to consider the Articles of the Draft Security Pact drawn up by the legal experts of the Powers in London recently. An agreement was immediately reached regarding certain Articles. An amendment proposed to other Articles reserved fuller examination by legal experts for later examination by the Conference. All were delighted at the celebrity with which the Conference began the discussions and at the progress already made. The Germans themselves regard the session as an augury of final success.—Reuter.

PERSIA'S GRATITUDE.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Moscow.—Replying to the Soviet offer to donate hundred thousand pounds of grain to the Persians whose crop has partially failed, Premier Riza Khan expressed his gratitude and referred to the cordial relations between two governments.—Reuter.

BEGUM OF BHOPAL TO MEET
BIRKENHEAD.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

The Begum of Bhopal will interview Lord Birkenhead at the India Office on 7th October.—Reuter.

RINDERPEST IN MYSORE.

CAMPAIGN BY STATE.

BANGALORE, Oct. 6.

As rinderpest has been increasing rapidly in the state of Mysore Government have sanctioned the proposals of the Director of Agriculture to carry on an effective campaign against the pest, and also a grant of Rs. 120,000 for the following purposes:—Rs. 100,000 for the purchase of serum, Rs. 10,000 for the purchase of cattle and other charges in connection with production of virile blood and Rs. 10,000 for purchase of instruments. Temporary additional staff has been sanctioned.—A. P.

BERAR HINDU SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

YEOMAL, Oct. 6.

The Hon. Mr. G. S. Klaparde's house was the scene of a prolonged and serious debate when it was unanimously decided to hold the first Berar Hindu Social Conference at Amroli on the 27th October. The proposed conference is avowedly a non-political gathering and open to all the Hindus in Berar irrespective of caste, creed or political persuasion. A strong executive committee has been formed for the purpose and the Hon. Mr. G. S. Klaparde has been elected chairman of the Reception Committee. It is understood that prominent leaders of the Liberals, the non-Brahmins, the responsive co-operators, the Non-Cooperators and even Government servants are being requested to participate in the conference.—A. P.

THE HEDJAZ.

MAULANA ABDUL BARI'S DENIAL.

SIMLA, October 5.

Moulana Abdul Bari of Lucknow has denied through his Secretary the statement that emanated from Cawnpore recently to the effect that the Maulana was in communication with the Government of India regarding the Hedjaz affair.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET CLOSED.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 6.

The Share market was closed. Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling six and five thirty-sixths pence and demand bills were one shilling six and three sixteenths pence.—A. P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

His Excellency Sir Henry Wheeler, Governor of Bihar and Orissa is expected to arrive at Patna on the 7th November for the cold weather stay.

NEW OFFENSIVE.

FRANCO-SPANISH
MOVEMENT.ABDEL KARIM IN IMMINENT
DANGER.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Paris.—"Le Matin's" correspondent in Morocco states that French troops are now within forty-five kilometres from the Spanish army, which is advancing to meet them. If, as is expected, the two combined movements succeed, Abdel Karim's forces will be completely surrounded. An enormous amount of war equipment has been sent to the French front, including big guns of the range of eighteen kilometres. A new phase in the offensive will open in two or three days.—Reuter.

CONTACT ESTABLISHED

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Fez.—Contact has been established between the French and Spanish troops at Evah. The news has profoundly impressed the whole country.—Reuter.

MARSHAL LYAUTEY'S SUCCESSOR.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Paris.—It is authoritatively stated that M. Steeg, Minister of Justice and ex-Governor-General of Algeria, will succeed Marshal Lyautey as the Resident-General in Morocco.—Reuter.

SPANIARDS SELECT SITE FOR PORT.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Madrid.—According to a statement of Primo De Rivera at Tetuan the Spaniards have selected a site for the construction of a port for the Alhucemas affording a good harbourage.—Reuter.

DRUSE RINGLEADER SURRENDERS.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Beirut.—Hannad Bey Atarah, one of the ring leaders of the Druse revolt, surrendered unconditionally to General Gamelin.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS

A message from Port Said says that the British s.s. "Laomedon" from Yokohama and Penang bound for New York which left Colombo on 29th September (?) reports that in latitude 10.10 north, longitude 61.42 east she lost the propeller owing to fracture of the tail end of her shaft. The steamer "Myrmidon" will tow her to Aden or Penin.—Reuter.

London, Oct. 6.—R 33 left her shed at Pulham last night on her first flight since her adventure in April. The vessel will make a twenty-four-hour cruise for the purpose of testing the new nose and conducting important aerodynamical experiments.—Reuter.

Madrid.—The King has signed a decree relieving Captain-General Weyler of his functions as the Chief of the Army General Staff.—Reuter.

ENQUIRY INTO SHANGHAI SHOOTING

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Peking.—The Chinese Government in a Note to M. Oudendijk, Netherlands Minister, states that the Chinese Government maintains the attitude that a judicial enquiry into the Shanghai incident, would only further complicate the issue and lead to waste of time.—Reuter.

FATALITY IN A MYSORE MINE

THREE KILLED.

OORGAUM, Oct. 5.

There was an unfortunate accident in Nandya mine on Saturday evening resulting in deaths of three machine drill coolies. Two were killed on the spot and the other died in the hospital.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

A correspondent wires from Aligarh:—A resolution was passed by the All-India Muslim League, Reception Committee held at Aligarh on 4th October that the All-India Muslim League be invited to hold the next annual session at Aligarh during the next Christmas week.

All Sadhus of the Island of Dwarka assembled in a meeting on 30th ulto. on learning the news of the death of the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir. Prayers were offered before Dwarka Nath to bestow peace to the soul of the deceased Maharaja.

It is announced that the All-India Hindi Lekhika mandala will hold its special session at Brindabana along with the Hindi Sahitya Sammelana which will hold from the 7th to the 10th November. All publishers, editors, writers and poets in the field of Hindi Literature are requested to attend and take part in the proceedings. The programme will be published in due course.

The prize-giving function of the various branches and departments under their management at the headquarters of the Poona Seva Sadan, (near Vishrambag, in Sadaashiv Peth) Poona City will be held on Thursday, the 8th instant, at 5.30 p.m. under the presidency of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay when Her Excellency Lady Wilson will give away the prizes.

VENEREAL DISEASE.

A LT.-COLONEL'S
EFFUSIONS.IMPERIAL SOCIAL HYGIENE
CONGRESS.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Mr. Amery, opening the Imperial Social Hygiene Congress at Wembley, which will deal with the problem of venereal diseases, said it was beginning to be more and more realised that the administration of the whole Empire must be based on a sound health policy. They were beginning to see in Africa that tropical disease was not something inherent to the climate so much as something due to neglect and preventable causes. Although Africa chiefly needed attention, the need existed on a smaller scale in many other parts of the Empire. The problem of venereal diseases was a very serious one. Yet it was a hopeful one because no disease was more capable of cure.—Reuter.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Presiding over the Imperial Social Hygiene Congress at Wembley this morning at which the problem of the venereal disease in India was considered, Lord Willingdon paid a tribute to the wonderful work of the Indian Medical Service and hoped for closer and more active co-operation between his society and India.

Lt.-Col. Carter of Bombay said that Indians had many old beliefs and customs and it would take several thousand years to convert them to any ideas we might think right. He emphasised that in starting on any campaign great care was necessary with regard to certain things.

Major Harnett, speaking on the venereal disease in Calcutta, emphasised Government of India's habit of not interfering with the religious and social customs of people and pointed out that there were strong currents of opinion among the Hindus themselves. Times were changing and to question such as child marriage, widow re-marriage and polygamy. He expressed the opinion that it was better to leave them to manage their own affairs in these matters and not to attempt to interfere in any way.—Reuter's Special.

AN ABORTIVE CONFERENCE.

SEAMEN'S STRIKE.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

Wellington.—The conference of representatives of the ship-owners and seamen with the Prime Minister, Mr. Coates acting as the mediator has proved abortive. Mr. Coates, consequently, stated that the only thing to do was to promptly get New Zealand produce moving and to protect those who would undertake that work.—Reuter's Special.

TRUTH ABOUT MEDINA.

"Al-Iqbal" publishes the following cable from Paris:—

The Hashimite papers have published reports that the Wahabists have bombarded the Prophet's tomb and other Holy Places in Medina, although the truth of the matter is that shots were fired by the Sherifian garrison which is besieged in Medina.

AMALGAMATION OF GERMAN
DYEWORKS.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Berlin.—It is authoritatively announced that the leading German dye works, including Badische Aniline, will amalgamate soon. The amalgamating firms will be merged in the Badische Company, which, after increasing its capital by the capital of other companies amalgamating with it, will change its name to Interessens Gemeinschaft Fuer Farben Industrie Aktien Gesellschaft with headquarters at Frankfurt-Am-Main.

ALL-INDIA KAYASTHA CONFERENCE.

Mr. Bankhoolal Srivastava, General Secretary of the Reception Committee of the 32nd All-India Kayastha Conference writes:—

I beg to invite the attention of our Brethren who are the residents of the Bombay and Madras Presidencies through the columns of your esteemed paper, to the necessity of attending the Kayastha Conference at Jaipur on the 29th, 30th and 31st December and joining hands with their kinsmen of Upper India in their educational, social and political progress. It is a pity that though the Kayastha Conference has existed since 1857, our brethren of the whole country, in particular of Bombay and Madras, have not yet met on a common platform. It is not yet too late. I appeal to them to attend the Conference this year, and I offer them a most cordial welcome. May I request the Kayastha gentlemen visiting the Congress at Cawnpore to attend the Conference at Jaipur which takes only 12 hours to reach and costs Rs. 3 for III Class railway fare. Whatever our views about a common dinner may be, let us meet together as Kayasthas and deliberate over the broad questions concerning our community.

GURDWARA ACT.

DISCUSSION BY S. G. P. C.

DIRECT ACTION NOT TO BE
GIVEN UP.

AMRITSAR, Oct. 6.

The Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee which is in session at the Akal Takhi since the 4th instant holding its meetings in camera has not yet concluded its sittings. Three resolutions pertaining to the acceptance of the Gurdwara Act, the suspension of the morcha at Bhaini Pheru and the abandonment of all direct action for the present were moved that day, but could not be discussed.

The first of these was taken up yesterday and it was towards the close of the sitting that the committee decided by a majority to postpone further consideration of the new legislation for a month till the Government has issued the draft rules for the working of the Act. In consequence of this decision a sharp division manifested itself in the ranks of the committee and as many as sixteen members of the executive body resigned their seats, including all the office bearers. It is stated that Sardars Mangalsingh and Suransingh and their other extremist colleagues who had resigned owing to their opposition to the working of the new Act have now come into power in the committee. Possibilities of a sharp division among the Akalis generally over this issue are also anticipated and with the extremists in power it is stated that the committee which resumed its sitting to-day will favour the idea of resuming the morcha at Bhaini Pheru and will not pledge itself to the abandonment of direct action if any such occasion arises.—A. P.

SIMLA "COOLY" MURDER
CASE.ACCUSED CLAIMS TRIAL BY
SPECIAL JURY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 6.

Though the Court was busy in connection with Munsell Pleydell case throughout to-day no evidence was heard. No sooner did the proceedings commence than the defence counsel put in an application claiming trial by special jury as contained in the special provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code under chapter 33 on the plea that the accused was British European Subject. Court gave the finding that the accused was entitled to be tried under the provisions of that chapter by a Sessions Judge with the aid of a jury, the majority of whom might be of the nationality of the accused.

Another application was made by accused's counsel to examine two expert defence witnesses, namely, Major Heald, Civil Surgeon of Ambala and Colonel Davis of the Pasteur Institute Kasauli, to-morrow. This petition was granted subject to cross-examination of witnesses by prosecution counsel.

In the afternoon, Mr. Lee inspected the spot in the presence of Mr. Mansell Pleydell and counsel of both sides.

CONSERVATIVE UNEASINESS

NO MANDATE TO REMAIN IN IRAQ
FOR 25 YEARS.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Lord Derby presided at a luncheon at the Liverpool Conservative Club in honour of Sir William Joyce-Hicks. Lord Derby declared that Government when it was elected had a mandate to smash Communism and not to remain for 25 years in Iraq. He said the Conservatives were somewhat uneasy regarding the latter subject.

Sir Joyce-Hicks referring to the partial blessing which he gave to the Organisation for the Maintenance of Supplies and the criticisms, notably those of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, of it, said he told the Organisation for Maintenance of Supplies, as he had told other organisations, that they would not be allowed any military status whatever, but if any organisation was prepared to hand him classified lists of names for special constables, engineers and transport drivers he would be a fool not to accept them on behalf of Government.

NEXT VICEROY.

BIRKENHEAD IN THE RUNNING?

A special cable, to the "Englishman" states:—

There is a fairly confident feeling in influential political circles that Lord Reading's successor has already been appointed, and that the official announcement will be made for certain in the course of the present month.

Great importance is attached to the fact—which has been definitely established—that His Majesty the King has been approached in the matter and it is felt that such a step has never before been taken unless some candidate or other has offered his services.

There is a persistent rumour that Lord Birkenhead is willing to accept the Viceroy appointment, but Mr. Baldwin does not find it possible to agree. This rumour may, however, be attributed to the belief that Lord Birkenhead's intention was merely to study the political situation in India on the spot, with a view to sharing the responsibility of evolving a scheme of future Government if and when the opportunity arose for a decision of this nature rather than any desire to assume the Viceroyalty.

The Marquess of Londonderry's name is now freely mentioned, but Lord Ronaldshay's name is on everyone's lips, although he personally denies any knowledge of the matter.

BOULTONS'
EFFRONTERY.SIR DAVID YULE'S
EVIDENCE.MR. ROBERT BOULTON "A
DANGER TO SOCIETY".

LONDON, Oct. 5.

The Bolton's case was resumed at the Guildhall to-day. Mr. Leslie Bismand of the Imperial Bank of India who was employed by the Boultons from 1910 to 1921, giving evidence, said that on instructions from Mr. Robert Boulton he deposited bills belonging to the Alliance Bank with Barclay's Bank as security against loan.

Sir Henry Maddocks cross-examined witness to show that although apparently Mr. Robert Boulton withdrew sums he actually did not so certain differences due to losses owing to fall of the rupee, Sir Henry further submitted that certain sums were "advances" against securities deposited and said if the prosecution held that Mr. Robert Boulton had actually taken £67,000 from the bank during a certain period, he must challenge the statement.

Sir Henry Curtis-Bennett said the prosecution did allege that Mr. Robert Boulton had cash value from the Boultons to the extent of £67,000. Some of this might have been against securities, but the Boultons had to find £67,000.

Witness replying to Sir Henry Maddocks said during the whole of 1920 Mr. Robert Boulton had £57,000 deposit available to offset against his overdraft account.

Cross-examined, witness agreed that at the end of May 1921, Mr. Moncreiff's current account was in credit to the extent of £31,000.

Sir Travers Humphreys cross-examined witness to show that Mr. Cripps was entitled to show £66,000 as his share of partner's capital and at the end of December 1920, Mr. Cripps's deposit was over £67,000. Witness said Mr. Cripps was entitled to only £34,000; but the figures did not take into account the goodwill which would have been very considerable.

Sir David Yule, giving evidence, said Mr. Robert Boulton attended a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Alliance Bank at Simla in 1922 and said he had heard that something was going to be put in the annual report of the Alliance Bank about the Boultons and that if anything that might tend to discredit the Boultons, was put in the report, he would bring libel action against the directors. Sir David Yule said he was surprised that Mr. Boulton should venture after what had happened to dictate to the Board what it should say in the annual report. Sir David Yule also said Mr. Boulton was a danger to society. Mr. Boulton did not reply.

The case was adjourned till 6th October.—Reuter.

EXHUMATION IN CALCUTTA.

MUSLIM DEPUTATION WAITS ON
MAYOR.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 6.

A deputation of nine Mahomedans waited on the Mayor of Calcutta yesterday to take steps to revoke the resolution passed by the Corporation ordering the exhumation of the New Market saint.

Replying to the deputation, the Mayor pointed out that he had no authority to revoke or rescind any resolution of the Corporation, but he fully realised what was the feeling of the Moslems against the exhumation. He was aware that already a motion had been tabled on the subject.

He was aware that already a motion had been tabled recommending the decision of the clause to remove the body. The Mayor emphasised that as the motion was on the agenda he had power to give facilities for its discussion.

The Chief Executive Officer who was present said that he would wait a week or two to allow the motion to be discussed. It will be remembered in this connection that it is now about a year since the burial took place and two months' grace to remove the body will have elapsed on the 15th. It will then devolve on the Chief Executive Officer to have the exhumation carried out, but he stated in reply to the deputation that he would wait until the Corporation had discussed the subject on October 21st.—A. P.

R. 33'S. REFRESH FLIGHT.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

R33's first flight since the adventure of April lasted nineteen hours and it returned to Pulham at noon after a night-long cruise in the Channel and Margate area. It visited London this morning, but was only dimly glimpsed through the fog.—Reuter's Special.

OWNERS TO CONFER
WITH GOVERNOR.

TEXTILE SITUATION.

TWO MILLS RE-START WORK.

We understand that Mr. Ruttonsey D. Morari, Deputy Chairman, Mill-owners' Association, and Mr. Maloney, Secretary of the Association, have left for Poona in response to a wire from the Government of Bombay to confabulate on the present situation of the textile industry. It is presumed that the Government of Bombay propose making a fresh representation to the Government of India impressing upon them the necessity of suspending the Excise Duty for the current official year in view of the present critical situation prevailing in the city.

The prolongation of the strike, it is apparent, has indirectly benefited the mills, and while the majority of the mills would gladly see the end of the strike at an early date, they do not stand to lose much if the strike continues for some time to come. There has been a move toward in the local share market since the strike was declared, and prices of some of the scrips are soaring, and the general feeling in the market is that the prices will go up still more in the near future. It is not possible to say definitely how much ground there is for this optimism, but from the interview a representative of this paper had with one of the prominent members of the Mill-owners' Association it is evident that the future of the Mill industry is certainly not so dark as was first made out.

TWO MILLS RE-START WORK.

Since Tuesday two more mills have started working partially. The Masekhi Petit Mill resumed at Tardeo after suspension of work for over a week started to work again with 500 operatives. The original strength of this mill was nearly 2,000. Likewise the Imperial Mill resumed at Haines Road started work with a staff of 500 men. About a hundred men of the Bombay Dyeing Company also turned up to work and they were admitted into the mill by the management.

The mill agents propose paying wages for September on Friday the 9th October. It is to be seen whether the operatives still in Bombay will receive their wages, as the same will be with a reduction of 1 1/2 per cent.

The Phoenix mill situated at Tulsii Pipe Road put up a notice at the mill gates informing the operatives that they would not be given any advance on account of their wages for September. About a hundred workmen collected near the gates, read the notice, tore it away and then left quietly.

The New Islam Mill and Standard Mill paid advances to about 500 operatives, while the Bombay Cotton Mill made an advance of 20 per cent. of the September wages.

Nubha Ramchandra and Yeshwant Krihna, two mill operatives, were charged before Mr. I. N. Mehta at Dadar Police Court charged with throwing stones on Sir Shapurji Broacha Mill on the 9th September and were fined Rs. 25 each or in default to undergo six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

INDIRECT BENEFIT TO
MILLS.

MR. H. P. MODY INTERVIEWED.

Mr. H. P. Mody interviewed by a representative of this paper said that the large stocks of cloth and yarn which had been accumulating for such a long time were rapidly moving. About 50,000 bales had been sold in the last few days. There was still a large stock of cloth, however, and this would take some time to clear. Prices too had improved by about an anna per pound. Against this improvement must be set off the fixed overhead charges which the Mills had to bear even when they were closed. It was untrue that the millowners were anxious for a prolongation of the strike. They had done all they could to avert it, and had been driven to a cut in wages owing partly to the depression in industry, and partly to the studied indifference of the Government of India to the claims of the industry to justice and fair play.

Mr. Mody was asked whether in the event of the men returning to work the millowners were willing to restore the original wages. Mr. Mody replied that that was not possible under the present circumstances. But if the Excise Duty was taken off immediately, the matter would be very different. Considering the mentality of the Government of India, however, he was not very hopeful of their doing the right thing.

MILL STRIKES AND
SHAREHOLDERS

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In the tug of war between the mill-owners and the mill operatives the real party which becomes the victim is the investing public. It is with the shareholders' money that the mills are worked, and yet it is they who receive the least consideration. The millowners and the agents must have their fees and commissions in full, the mill operatives want and get the increase in wages, bonus, etc. It is only the poor helpless shareholders who have to be content with whatever the agents and directors choose to give them, viz., some or no dividend at all. How many men and women have invested their all in all in shares and depend upon the dividend for their maintenance?

The shareholders so long as they get good dividend care not a straw for the internal

management, how much real profit the mills make, and how much of it finds its way to other pockets than their own. They do not care to attend the annual general meetings. When those who have the greatest interests in the industry are indifferent, naturally many of the agents not only use to their own interests but manage things as if they were the sole masters. Have the shareholders ever tried to obtain information at the meetings regarding the various items of expenditure? Have they ever tried to study the ways and details of the management of the industry in which they have invested their money? Do they know that there is absolutely no control or very little over the agents who do everything according to their own sweet will?

It is almost entirely their own fault that the shareholders have lost their money in several concerns started during the war. They put implicit trust in the directors and exercised no supervision, and now unless they take effective measures immediately in this matter also they will have to suffer. The mill-owners and the agents of many of the mills have for two or three years either given no dividends or very little. They now want to give the mill operatives a reduction of 1 1/2 per cent. in their wages, will they kindly tell the public by facts and figures how much reduction they have made in their own as well as the directors' fees and commissions as the case may be, from the commencement of the trade depression? That is a very important question. Again if their management is above board why are they making excuses and putting off the investigation by a public commission?

It is the duty of the shareholders to wake up, organise themselves and look carefully into the management of the concerns in which they have invested their money. Not only have they a right to do so, but in the interests of Indian industry as well as their own family it is their divine duty to do so. What is more they should compel the mill-owners to submit to a searching investigation by a public commission.

An instance of the high-handedness of the directors and agents is the time at which they convene the annual general meeting, viz. at 1 p.m. or 3 p.m., in short during business hours, so that it obviates the necessity of answering inconvenient questions. I ask a simple question to the directors and agents, "Do they expect the offices and business concerns to close their work and attend the meetings?" There can be only one answer, "No". Then what do they mean by convening meetings at times inconvenient to most shareholders. Here also the shareholders have a remedy in their hands, if only they will avail themselves of it.

The shareholders should not only attend the meetings, but take steps to remove directors and agents who have failed to safeguard their interests. Until they make up their minds to become active partners in the concerns in which they have invested their money, they will meet with the same fate as they have in other limited concerns. The exposures of the disgraceful management of some of the companies started by Indians during the war, which are still fresh in the memories of people, are sufficient proofs of my arguments. Perhaps the timely intervention of the shareholders even at this late hour may help to some extent to save the mill industry and the good name of India.

Even though the mill agents may not consent to have investigation made by an independent Commission, the Government should institute such an enquiry in the interests of the investing public at an early date.—Yours, etc.

A SHAREHOLDER.

A CHURCH DISPUTE.

COLLEGE STUDENTS' ACTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, Oct. 7. Rev. Father J. C. Fonseca, Vicar of the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes at Orlem near Malad, had instituted criminal proceedings against two students named William De Souza and Gregory De Souza of St. Xavier's College, residing at Orlem, for breaking two masonry pillars in front of a masonry cross.

Before the case was proceeded with, it appears Rev. Fr. J. R. De Souza, an uncle of the accused, tried to have the case settled amicably out of Court, but the Church authorities refused in view of the alleged constant annoyance they had received in the past at the hands of some of the villagers of Orlem, and the hearing of the case commenced before Mr. Gunjikar, the City Magistrate, Bandra.

The contention of the defence was that the accused had got proper permission to break the pillars from two of the trustees hence their action was in good faith and not unwarranted.

The Court held that apparently the two trustees being near relatives of the accused came forward to say that they had given their permission in order to shield them from conviction, but they should have consulted His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay, the third trustee. His Worship also observed that this action of the trustees was blameworthy rendering them liable to a civil prosecution. The written permission produced was in the opinion of the Court suspicious, although a verbal permission was enough. The accused were, therefore, acquitted.

PHADKE'S ART EXHIBITION.

Among the pleasant delights that the Diwali festival brings to Bombay annually is the Art Exhibition of the well-known sculptor and artist, Mr. R. K. Phadke. Mr. Phadke has exhibited his art products to the citizens of Bombay for the last ten years adding every year to his collection. This year's collection now being exhibited at Ramnagar, C. P. Tank includes all favourites like the famous "Farmer's Delight," "In Philosophic Mood" and "Mahatma's operation," specially retained at public request. Among the several new exhibits the most impressive is the "Passing away of Deshabandhu Das," "The Band-seller" (kerva mari man) and the "Restaurant" are also delightful in their realism.

UNDER ONE FLAG.

MASSES MUST BE WITH US

FAITH IN CONSTITUTIONAL
AGITATION.MR. AMARNATH DUTT'S REPLIES TO
"CHRONICLE" QUESTIONNAIRE

We publish below the replies of Mr. Amarnath Dutt, M.L.A., to the questionnaire addressed by us to prominent men and women of all parties with a view to focus public opinion on the question of re-union of all parties under the Flag of the Congress:—

QUESTIONS.

(1) Do you think that the Congress creed should be changed for your being its member? If you think change is essential will you define the creed acceptable to yourself?

(2) If there is an annual money contribution as well as the yarn quota in the alternative, as the franchise qualification, will it be acceptable to you?

(3) If the Congress revokes the yarn franchise and, instead of delegating to the Swarajists the power to determine political work in the legislatures, frames a political programme of its own, including work in the Councils, will you co-operate in carrying it out?

(4) What, in your opinion, should the Congress programme, inside as well as outside the Councils, be?

(5) Do you think by constitutional agitation alone the British people will be persuaded to give us Home Rule?

(6) If ultra-constitutional agitation is essential, what form or forms of direct action will you suggest and will you recommend to the Congress the contesting elections to the legislatures on the issue non-payment of taxes?

(7) Are you prepared personally to give up the use of foreign cloth. If you are still using it, will you help the Swadeshi movement by giving it up?

(8) If you are elected an M.L.C. in your province, will you, under the present circumstances, accept a Ministership?

(9) If the Reading-Birkenhead negotiations are disappointing to you, what course will you advise the public to take in addition to vigorous vocal protest and will you support the programme of persistent refusal of supplies before redress of grievances?

(10) If the essential provisions of the Commonwealth of India Bill are satisfactory to you, will you, in the event of its non-acceptance by Parliament before October 1926, recommend to the Congress the contesting of elections to the legislatures on the issue of non-payment of taxes?

(11) Do you think the Swarajists are actively working in the country in furtherance of the constructive programme?

(12) Do you think the differences in the mental attitudes and political methods of Congressmen on the one hand and the Independents or Liberals on the other are too vital to be harmonised by mutual adjustments and to make united action on their part possible?

MR. AMARNATH DUTT'S REPLIES.

No.

Yes.

Yes.

A vigorous and robust opposition to all measures inside the Councils by which the bureaucracy consolidates its powers as also refusal of supplies till our demands are granted. Outside the Council we should take up the work of educating public opinion, village reconstruction and Hindu-Muslim unity.

Yes, but the British people should be made to feel that the masses are with us.

Not till all hope of getting Dominion status, is at an end.

Yes. I use khaddar.

No.

Yes.

Yes.

Yes.

No.

AMAR NATH DUTT.

WHY MR. CHITALE JOINED
SWARAJ PARTY.

"NO MATERIAL DIFFERENCE."

In the course of a letter addressed to the "Chronicle," explaining why he joined the Swaraj Party, Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale says "the Congress is in a fair way of again becoming the predominantly political organisation containing all parties that it was always intended to be. The yarn franchise is gone. The Swarajists have lent one of its leaders to occupy the very important position of the President of the Legislative Assembly; and have accepted nominations to serve on committees appointed by Government to deliberate on questions of public interest; and its acceptance even of ministerial responsibility is not, I believe, far distant, as the natural sequel of its policy to seize every position of vantage to advance the popular cause. Thus I find that differences on material points between the Swarajists and myself now no longer exist."

WATER-PIPE BURSTS.

HALF A MILLION GALLONS WASTED
AT DADAR.

A 32 inches water pipe of Velhar main burst near Dadar Parsi colony at about 2.15 a.m. on Tuesday, resulting in wastage of water to the extent of half a million gallons. On receipt of information Mr. P. P. Masani with Mr. Greenway and Mr. Broodry of the Water Works Department went to the spot with their staff and immediately took steps to effect the repairs. Although the locality was flooded with water and nearly five lakhs of gallons of water were wasted, the supply of water to the city was not curtailed. By 6 p.m. the flow of water was stopped and the necessary repairs were made. The reservoirs were supplied with their usual quota of water by night.

VICTORIA JUBILEE
TECHNICAL INSTITUTE
EXAMINATION RESULTS.

The results of the City and Guilds of London Institute Examinations held in April-May, 1925, at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, have now been published and in the following subjects the students of the V. J. Technical Institute have obtained cent. per cent. successes:—

Cotton Spinning, Grade Final, Sec. A.—3. Engineering as Applied to Cotton Industry, Sec. C.—3.

Chemistry as Applied to Cotton Industry, Sec. E.—2. Plain Cotton Weaving, Grade Final.—1.

Electrical Engineering Final, Sec. 4.—1. Principles of Lead Work, Final Grade Final.—3.

Major Course in Plumber's Work, Grade II.—1. Boiler Maker's Work, Grade Final.—1.

Engineer's Quantities and Estimates, Grade I.—1.

There appeared in addition 37 students of the V. J. Technical Institute, of whom 13 passed. Thus the total number of V. J. Technical Institute students appeared was 53, of whom 34 or 64.1 per cent. were successful.

GURKHA'S ACCIDENTAL DROWNING.

On Monday at about 11 a.m. Bhim Bahadur Gambhisinga a Gurkha (46) was taking a wooden sleeper from a storm water drain near 2 Colaba Reclamation to the racing pillars in low tide when he fell into a pit and was drowned. His body was found floating in the evening and was removed to the Morgue. At the inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

RE DUCTION OF RENTS IN DEVELOP-
MENT CHAWLS.

A Press Note says: With reference to Government Press Note No. S.D. 1670, dated the 30th April 1925, it is further notified, for general information, that Government have reduced the rents for rooms in the Development Directorate chawls at Sewri with effect from the 1st October 1925, and have fixed a flat rate of Rs. 8-8-0 per room per month.

This rate will be open to revision. The average reduction per room per month amounts to Rs. 2-10-0.

Rupee 1 extra rent will be at present be charged for certain corner rooms, except in cases where whole chawls or floors are rented.

NEW SOLICITORS.

The following gentlemen have been declared successful at the examination of Articled Clerks held by the High Court in September 1925:—

Messrs. N. C. Ahmedabad, B. G. Amin, G. S. Baki, R. V. Chitnis, R. G. Desai, B. B. Dhru, V. J. Devecia, G. D. Engineer, Y. M. Fozdar, S. P. Gazdar, G. A. Godambe, R. P. Jani, R. N. Jhala, J. M. Kamdar, S. V. Kelkar, N. I. Madan, P. S. Masani, L. A. Mehta, H. B. Nalk, M. M. Vakil and N. G. Vesuvalla.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

S.S. Cane Cross Umvin Calcutta. Oct. 6.
S.S. Nirvana Grace London.
S.S. Sado Maru Somayama Kobe.
S.S. Wissefelschmidt Hamburg.

DEPARTURES.

S.S. Dogra Blanca Java. Oct. 7.
S.S. Barpeta Damm Busrab.

THE MOSUL TANGLE.

TURKISH REPLY.

GOVERNMENT AND EDITORS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 14.

The latest Turkish Memorandum addressed by the Turkish Delegation to the Secretariat of the League in answer to the arguments of Mr. Amery, the British delegate, is crushing and demolishes "proofs" put forward by Mr. Amery to demonstrate that Mosul belonged to Iraq, geographically and historically and that the Mosul people could not understand the meaning of "plebiscite", a demand for which has been made by Turkey. Dr. Tewfik Rushdi Bey quoted from British official reports many a passage to show that the Province under dispute was never claimed to belong to Iraq on geographical and historical grounds, but was admitted to constitute a separate territory by the British themselves.

The British find the so-called incapacity and ineffectuality of the people of Mosul to understand such high-sounding terms as "plebiscite", a "plausible excuse" to thrust their nose in their domestic affairs as they do in other Eastern countries. But the Turkish Delegate hit back very effectively by proposing that each inhabitant taking part in the "plebiscite" should be asked to choose one of the two small flags—Turkish and British—presented to him and the daga thus chosen be counted to determine the Government liked by the population.

As to the alleged danger of a Turkish attack upon Iraq, in case the strategic boundary was lost to Iraq by the restoration of Mosul to Turkey, the Turkish Delegation expressed its willingness on behalf of the Turkish Government to sign a "Security Pact" with Iraq, Persia and England. Further Tewfik Rushdi Bey has assured the League Council to ask his Government to leave the Dila basin to Iraq as the League Investigation Commission considered this territory necessary for the maintenance of the existence of the Iraq State.

Can good-will and love of peace go further than this? Turkey does not want to encroach upon the rights of others and as a proof of that is ready to sign a "Security Pact" and a treaty bearing the signature of the brave and honourable Turk is not a "scrap of paper", as is the case with the "civilised and civilising" Powers of Europe.

But in spite of all this, there is a danger that might prejudice the League decisions against right. The League is a creature of some of the big Powers, one of which is Britain. They pay for its maintenance and naturally even very logically, one who pays the piper, must call for the tune. A small Eastern State may be deprived of her legal rights, as so many other Eastern States and countries have been so far deprived.

EDITORS ACQUITTED!

Out of the eleven editors of Stamboul and other provincial papers arrested under the "Law for the maintenance of public tranquillity" and tried by the Diarbekir Tribunal of Independence, ten have been acquitted and one will be further tried at Angora. Abdul Qadir Kemali Bey, the eleventh accused and the proprietor of "Tug Seoz" of Adana, has really been very violent in his attacks on the Government. His criticism were considered unreasonable by even the anti-Government writers.

The accused editors, except Abu Zia Lade Valid Bey, the Editor of the "Tehdid-Efkar", had twice applied for mercy to the President of the Republic, advocating that their anti-Government views were based upon a wrong reading of the situation in Anatolia, and that their journey through the heart of Anatolia to Diarbekir convinced them of the improvements brought about by the present Government whom they had attacked any accused of terrorism. The Ghazi Pasha drew the attention of the Tribunal to the petitions of the accused and interceded on their behalf.

Legally too they could not be called guilty, for the Press Law does not take note of those suits which are instituted three months after the commission of the offence. The court of the Government who were accused by these people of bureaucratic administration and even lawlessness, vindicated the honour of the Republic and its laws and dealt most justly even with those who stood in opposition to the Government.

MYSORE NEWS.

Our correspondent wires from Mysore:—At the Mysore Assembly the prevention of cow slaughter was taken up for decision and the proposition was carried unanimously amidst thundering applause.

The first resolution on the agenda in this Mysore Assembly, on Monday was moved by Mr. R. Cepalawamier who prayed for the abolition of the capital punishment. The motion was seconded by the Subappa of Belur, Mr. M. S. Narsingana, who spoke of the pangs of the "disembodied soul." The motion was opposed by Mr. Nilgiri Sanjiviah. When put to the vote, the opinion was equally divided.

The Progressivists of Mysore held their annual gathering on Sunday, when Mr. Hosa koppa Krishnamo, Secretary of the Party, read his report of their activities, and stated the objects would be clearly understood. It was necessary that a larger number of members joined them in working for the well-being of the people.

On Sunday morning Shri Chamundi car festival was held in Mysore when the Maharaja himself pulled the car. Parikulaswamy Gurn of the Mysore royal family died on Sunday night at Mysore after brief illness.



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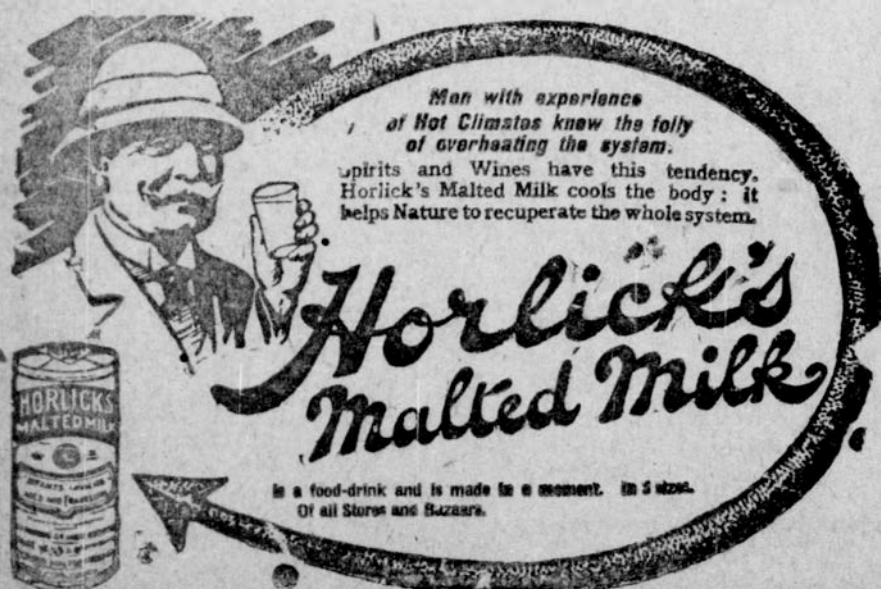
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OUR CURRENCY PROBLEM.

(Continued from page 6.)
stands to lose or gain by going back to 1s. 4d.

I have already shown that the tax-payer need not fear any additional burdens, because the expansion of other sources of Revenue will fully cover the gap caused by the disappearance of the gain in Exchange, and even leave something over.

On the other hand the tax-payer will make very substantial savings:—

1. He will be saved the additional burden of £2.10 million that he has to provide to-day in the shape of commodities in order to meet the interest charge on our 'internal' public debt owing to the higher commodity-value of the Rupee as shown in an earlier article.

2. He will be saved the additional burden of Rs. 22 crores a year that he has to find to-day in the shape of commodities to meet his own individual indebtedness.

The above considers the tax-payer as a whole, i.e., every section of the population of this country whether producer or consumer. If, however, we consider the most important section of the population, viz., the producer, there can be no question about the benefit he would derive from going back to 1s. 4d.

Many people are pleased to fancy that the producer is not an important section of the tax-paying population, because he is so poor in the first place, and, in the next, he pays only the land tax and perhaps some part of the salt tax. But this is a most superficial view. As a matter of fact, "it is he and it is his produce, that really pays the bulk of the taxes." It is he that provides all the Land Revenue and Cesses of various kinds. It is he that pays the bulk of the enormous Excise Revenue. It is he that—as the largest section of the population really provides the bulk of the Salt Tax. It is he that provides the bulk of the third class Railway passenger traffic, and it is his produce that produces the bulk of the goods tariff in one form or another. It is out of the same produce that distributing classes get a slice for themselves and make a living, and it is out of these slices that bankers and merchants and capitalists make their own fat incomes, and "it is out of the same slices that the Income and Super Taxes consequently come." In short, the producer as tax-payer is not an insignificant section of the tax-paying population as might seem at first sight. It is he that is the most important. "If, therefore, Sir Basil Blackett really wanted to look after the interests of the tax-payer, he should look after the interests of the producer first and last, because it is he that ultimately bears the burden of all the taxes."

Sir Basil's Three Fallacies.

There now remain only one or two minor points in Sir Basil Blackett's speech introducing the Budget of 1925-26 that remain to be examined. He claims that

"the effect of a rise of Exchange has been in the main to keep rupee prices from rising with world prices. The exporter has been getting a larger amount of Sterling for his exports, but when his sterling has been converted into Rupees, the amount of Rupees has been very much what it was before (para 40)". This argument contains three fallacies, viz.:

1. that the exporter (by which, I suppose, here means the producer) ought to be satisfied with the same amount of money every year.

2. that world prices will continue next year at the same high levels as they were last year (because otherwise the producer cannot continue to get the same amount of money).

3. that the producer will continue to get the same average crop as he did last year (because otherwise he could not continue to get the same amount of money with world prices unchanged).

Taking item 3 first, will any one in his senses guarantee particularly in India, that the producer will continue to get year by year as much produce out of his fields as he did last year, when he is so notoriously at the mercy of the seasons? If his crops are short, how is he to get the same amount of money if world prices and Indian Exchange remain at present levels?

Now let us examine the second assumption, viz. that world prices will continue at the high levels of last year. No merchant of any experience will have the hardihood to assert any such thing. In fact, we are already much lower than we were in October 1924, the prices of which period the Finance Member quotes in his Budget Speech. What does the Finance Member propose to do about it? As even the almighty Indian Government cannot regulate world prices, the only thing they can do in order to enable the producer to continue to get the same amount of money would be to bring exchange down once more to 1s. 5d. or 1s. 4d.

Does Government seriously propose to rig exchange up and down every six months or twelve months to keep it in harmony with the world price level? If not, how is the producer to get the same amount of money?

This brings us to the first assumption. If Government cannot guarantee that world prices will remain constant or that the producer's land will give the same quantity of produce year by year, how can they ask him to be satisfied with talk of "the same amount of money"?

Again, does any man in any other walk of life remain satisfied with the same amount of money year by year? Do not Government servants of every grade expect higher and higher pay every few years? Then why argue that the producer alone should not get more? In fact, "in view of the precarious nature of his crops and fluctuations of world prices, the producer ought to get all that he can in good years in order to make up for either short crops or poor world prices in bad years." I do not wish to labour this point further here, as the position has been more fully discussed when we were examining the question of the wages the producer was getting.

(To be continued.)

HIGH COURT

APPELLATE SIDE.

* LAW OF CONTRACT OF SALE.

Mrs. Flora Sassoon Appellant & Defendant
vs.
Ardeeshir H. Mama Respondent & Plaintiff.
(Before the Hon. Sir Norman Macleod and Mr. Justice Coyajee.)

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. Justice Mirza who ordered the appellant to pay to respondent Rs. 7 lakhs as damages for breach of contract for the sale of the appellant's bungalow named "Il Pallazo" to the respondent and to refund to the respondent Rs. 1,00,000 being the amount of earnest money with interest.

The facts from which this appeal arose, were as follows:—
The appellant was the owner of two adjacent immovable properties at Bombay, one which had some vacant land adjoining it known as "Il Pallazo" and the other as "Napean House."

In the year 1917 the appellant requested one Mr. Judah a relative of hers to obtain a purchaser for "Il Pallazo". In the particulars the appellant stated that the area of the land on which the "Pallazo" stood and of the vacant land in front of it as far as the H. E. the Nizam's property was about 30,000 square yards.

Thereafter the respondent made an offer for "Il Pallazo" which was not accepted by the appellant. Later on the respondent again made an offer for "Il Pallazo" with certain land to the South, but that was also not accepted. A plan of what the respondent wanted was forwarded to the appellant. In a letter to Mr. Judah the appellant wanted Rs. 18 lacs for the property.

Thereafter on 11th December 1919 Mr. Judah sent a telegram to the appellant stating that the price for "Il Pallazo" was acceptable provided the appellant was willing to give the Southern boundary as shown in the plan sent to her. On 19th December 1919 the appellant sent a telegram to Mr. Judah as follows:—
"Southern boundary not acceptable price 18 lacs clear."

Thereafter on 29th December 1919 the respondent accepted the appellant's offer to sell "Il Pallazo" for Rs. 18 lacs. The respondent paid Rs. 1 lac as earnest.

The appellant received and retained with her the said sum of Rs. 1 lac.

Thereafter the appellant backed out of the contract on the ground that there was no concluded agreement between the parties as the Southern boundary was not fixed.

The respondent submitted that there was a concluded agreement between the parties. They stated that as the market for immovable properties in Bombay went up after December 1919 the appellant declined to complete the contract.

The respondent as a result of the breach of contract on the part of the appellant suffered damage which he estimated at Rs. 7 lacs.

The appellant by her Written Statement denied that there was a concluded contract between the parties. The appellant also contended that this Hon'ble Court had no jurisdiction to entertain the suit as the contract if any was made in Karachi where the respondent resided and as this suit was not a suit for land but for specific performance of the contract.

His Lordship Mr. Justice Mirza held that there was a concluded agreement between the parties and accordingly he decreed the plaintiff's claim with costs.

The appellant appealed from that judgment.

Mr. Colman with Mr. Munshi instructed by Messrs. Wadia Ghandhy and Co. appeared for the appellant.

The Advocate-General with Mr. B. J. Desai instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co. appeared for the respondent.

Their Lordships in the course of their judgment observed that from the evidence it was clear that the appellant was not definite in her mind as to the boundary of the property which she was willing to sell. The respondent was bound to show that the appellant definitely agreed to sell a certain property and that he had agreed to buy that property. Their Lordships were of opinion that there was no concluded agreement between the parties. Accordingly their Lordships allowed the appeal with costs and dismissed the respondent's suit, except that they confirmed that portion of the decree of the lower court which allowed the respondent's claim for the return of the earnest money.

With regard to the costs of the suit in the lower court their Lordships did not make any order. They observed that the fact remained that there would have been no difficulty in bringing about the contract between the parties, if the appellant had not received a higher offer than what the respondent had made. The appellant was wavering in her mind from time to time. Under these circumstances their Lordships were of opinion that the ordinary rule that costs should follow the event, should not be applied.

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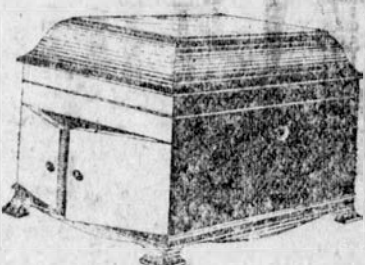
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BRANCH AT KALOL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

KALOL, Oct. 5.

Rao Bahadur A. U. Malji, Divisional Hon. Organiser of Co-operative Societies, Gujarat, performed at Kalol, Panch Mahals, on the afternoon of Sunday, the opening ceremony of a branch of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank in the presence of a large gathering of over two hundred persons. Among those present were Mr. W. S. Mukadam, M.L.C., Mr. S. G. Almoula, Assistant Registrar, Gujarat, Rao Sahab P. H. Banatwala and M. J. Desai, Mr. A. B. Desai of Godhra and representatives of some 25 agricultural co-operative societies, besides several of the leading residents, officials and non-officials, of Kalol.

In requesting Rao Bahadur Malji to take the chair at the meeting and perform the opening ceremony, Mr. V. L. Mehta, Managing Director of the Provincial Bank, briefly narrated the developments which had led to the formation of the branch. It was now an integral part of the policy of the Board of Directors of the Provincial Bank to develop banking facilities among the rural population and to establish branches in centres served by the Bank with a view to get into close touch with societies financed by the Bank and also with the purpose of enabling the societies to take advantage of modern banking facilities and make their needs and difficulties known to the Bank through a local organisation which was easily accessible to them. The Panch Mahals was the only district in Gujarat now served by the Provincial Bank. The Bank opened three years ago a Branch at Dohad to develop co-operation among the backward Bhil population of the Eastern mahals of the District. But that centre was separated from the Western mahals, comprising the talukas of Godhra, Kalol, and Halol by a distance of about forty miles, the intervening portion lying within the jurisdiction of several Indian States. Moreover, agrarian economic conditions in the Western Mahals were different from those prevailing in the Bhil tract and naturally the methods of co-operative work adopted in the two parts differed considerably. Until about two years ago, co-operation had, however, made little progress in the Western Mahals and the number of societies was not more than 25. This had now increased to 55, and what was more important, members of societies exhibited great keenness for development of banking facilities and for organization of joint purchase and sale. The appointment of a full-time Bank Inspector for the societies did not seem to meet their requirements, and after inquiry the Board of Directors decided to open a branch of the Bank at Kalol to assist in the developments which local co-operators were anxious to further although the volume of the existing business was not very considerable. Kalol was selected in preference to Godhra because the latter is served by a branch of the Imperial Bank of India and already possesses a well managed urban co-operative Bank.

THE FIRST STAGE.

Rao Bahadur Malji in declaring the branch open dwelt on the significance of the event which marked a new epoch in the history of co-operation in the district. He emphasised the fact that it was in response to the demands of the societies in the tract that the branch was being established and he urged on co-operators the need for taking full advantage of the facilities afforded by the Branch Bank and devoting time and energy to the work of their societies. The Bank or its branch, he explained, could come to the assistance of people who were willing to help themselves and who by their work proved their creditworthiness. Rao Bahadur Malji also referred to the development of other forms of co-operation and stated that the cultivators could reap considerable advantage by the organization of the joint sale of agricultural produce, especially as they grew such rich crops as cotton and groundnut. He contemplated the growth, in course of time, of cotton gins and cotton presses and oil pressing factories controlled by agriculturists themselves; but co-operative credit was the first stage in rural economic organization and he urged members of societies to educate and organize themselves with the assistance of the branch of the Bank and the Central Co-operative Institute a district branch of which body had lately begun to function energetically at Godhra.

Mr. Almoula, the Assistant Registrar, spoke on the need for developing banking both among the rural and urban classes and bewailed especially the failure that had attended the attempt to start a peoples' bank for Kalol. He hoped that the enthusiasm of the promoters of that scheme would revive with the opening of the branch of the Provincial Bank so that the urban trading classes could take advantage of the facilities provided at the Branch through the medium of their own peoples' bank.

Rao Sahab Banatwala and Mr. A. B. Desai, who followed, dealt with the need for co-operative training and mentioned the propagandist and educational activities of the Central Co-operative Institute.

Mr. Ramnikrai Mehta, Manager of the Provincial Bank, explained in brief the constitution and lines of working of the Bank and stressed the importance of banking developments in the scheme of na-

AHMEDABAD LETTER.

NO REDUCTION OF WAGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 5.

The long and informal discussions among individual mill-owners on the question of wage-reduction was at last followed by a formal meeting of the local Mill-owners' Association and it was decided on Thursday last that local mills should not go in for a reduction in wages at this stage. This does not mean that the question is finally settled or solved, for it is a temporary decision and instead of saying that local mills have decided not to reduce wages it would be more correct to say that they have postponed consideration of this question till after the Diwali holidays. Sheth Mangaldas spoke for two hours in favour of this course and at the end of it suffered from an aggravation of heart trouble to which he is generally subject. However, his speech produced the necessary effect and we are saved for the time being from the wanton aggravation of the present crisis in our mill-industry. Thanks to the previous cut in wages, the local mills are not quite so badly situated as the Bombay mills and besides the Bombay strikes are affecting the sales of our local product. This is the real cause of the cognate decision arrived at the same meeting that no local mill should further reduce the price of cloth and it would have been really shameful if all these factors had not prevented local mill-owners from going in for a cut in wages.

A LAW COLLEGE FOR AHMEDABAD?

The students of the Gujarat College have passed a resolution to commemorate the services of the late Sir Chhatrabhai Madhavji by opening a Law College in his name and to call upon fellow-students in all parts of Gujarat and Kathiawar to popularise the idea. The necessity of a Law College in Ahmedabad has long been felt and some spasmodic agitation has been carried on both in the local Press and otherwise in connection with it. The late Sir Chhatrabhai was a great pioneer in the cause of education and Ahmedabad owes a number of educational institutions to his princely munificence. It is to be wished that the magic of the late Sir Chhatrabhai's name, if not the realisation of the exact necessity of the institution, will enable us to witness its establishment in the near future.

December 4th, 5th, and 6th have been fixed as the dates on which the forthcoming Vaidya Conference will be held in this city.

ORIENTAL TRANSLATOR'S POST.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir—Government are surely mistaken if they labour under the impression that they will be laying the entire Muslim community under their obligation simply by conferring the prize-post of the Oriental Translator on a Muslim. Personally speaking, I have no quarrel with the gentleman who has been appointed. But what I want to know is whether the post has been awarded to a Mussalman in lieu of a promise of support to Government by the Muslim members of the Bombay Legislative Council. It is a fact, as I am informed by a very reliable authority, that some members of the Muslim Community, including a few M. L. C.'s had recently approached H. E. the Governor in connection with this appointment, making it a communal question? In fact the giving of a particular post should never be considered to be a communal question at all by any stretch of imagination. But when a post is exploited in communal interests, then good-bye to all talk of proficiency and efficiency.

There is another aspect of this question which cannot be overlooked; and it is that a great injustice has been done to the present Assistant Oriental Translator who, besides being a good linguist, is in every way fit for this responsible post. You may bring an outsider when there is none to fill the post from amongst the office-bearers, but in the presence of a very able man on the office-staff it is almost a sin to overlook his claim. But his claims have been overlooked twice and it remains to be seen how many times more he will be treated in the way he has been done. This policy of Government, namely, of filling the post by an outsider, has so far been a death-knell to the aspirations of the permanent members of the staff who, it appears, must remain contented with the crumbs they get in the form of poor salaries.

For the last twenty-five years or so the Oriental Translator has been recruited from the rank and file of the Deputy Collectors on the flimsy plea that they prove good administrators. Personally, I have always doubted the wisdom of Government in filling the post by a Deputy Collector. But the question is: Can this plea stand at the old records regarding the appointments of the O. T.'s be looked into? The Bombay people are quite familiar with Messrs. S. P. Pandit and Vinayak Rao Vasudeo Navalkar. They were not Deputy Collectors; but so far as their record of work is concerned they are considered to be some of the best O. T.'s if not the best of the whole lot Government had ever had. In view of this, Government should change their present policy of filling the post always by an outsider at the expense of the office-staff and efficiency.—Yours, etc.

"JUSTICE".

tional reconstruction. He addressed an appeal to all connected with local bodies in the district to treat the Branch of the Bank as the repository of their surplus funds, an appeal to which Mr. Mukadam expressed his personal willingness to respond, in view of the fact that the funds were going to be utilized in the financing of agriculturists within the district. After the speeches were over, the branch was formally declared open by Rao Bahadur Malji and a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the chair before the meeting terminated. The gathering then dispersed after partaking of the refreshments provided by the Bank.



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POLITICAL PRISONERS IN INDIAN JAILS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The path of political service in India lies through a prison. The names of our countrymen who have treated that path and passed through the portals of a prison are legion. Those patriots rock not the pains and penalties, the pinpricks and the insults whilst in prison. But Humanity demands that culprits of the political order should be classed and treated apart from real criminals. It is the duty of a civilised state whilst infringing the liberty of its subjects held by the State Courts to be guilty of State offences, to see that they shall at all times be humanely treated and be protected from acts of violence, from insults and from public curiosity. Secondly they should be permitted to retain for use during their imprisonment, such clothing and other personal belongings as are necessary for their reasonable comfort. Thirdly the places where they are kept should be healthy and sanitary as regards both situation and accommodation. They should all be open to inspection by representatives of the people, who should have the power to report on accommodation, food, clothing etc. provided for the prisoners. Canteens should as far as possible be maintained in which the prisoners can obtain at reasonable prices such articles of daily use as are available. They should be provided with medical accommodation and attention as may be necessary. With the exception of work in connection with the upkeep and sanitary care of their habitation, no enforced labour should be demanded of them, but they may be permitted to work on their own account. The State should provide for the spiritual needs of the prisoners. They should enjoy complete liberty in the exercise of their religion and should be allowed every facility to that end. Flogging and dark cells should be strictly prohibited in their case. Collective punishments should not be imposed on account of the misconduct of individuals. Prisoners may be let out on parole. Consignments addressed to the prisoners should subject to necessary censorship, be delivered to them as quickly as possible, and should not be withheld from them. Relief Societies for political prisoners should receive from the authorities every facility for the efficient performance of their humane task within the bounds imposed by administrative regulations. In every place in which political prisoners are confined, a committee of the prisoners should be established, freely chosen by the prisoners themselves. The committee should be charged with the administration in that place or all matters which the State may assign to the control of such committee, subject to the supervision of the State. A part of the regulations in the language of the prisoners should at all times be prominently and permanently exhibited so as to be readily seen and read by every prisoner.

Does any reader consider the above-mentioned proposals extravagant? Let such reader peruse the report of the Prisoners of War Committee presented to the International Law Association last year. The Committee consisted of Lord Blanesburgh, Lord Newton and General Beilfield, Dr. Beilfield and others. Lord Blanesburgh was chairman of the Prisoners of War Committee, upon which General Beilfield also sat. The Committee made a report embodying the above among other suggestions. It was fully discussed by the Conference of the Association and unanimously adopted. What is good for the gander is surely good for the goose or the declared policy of the British nation and its representatives towards India is something quite different from what it is held out to be.—Yours, etc.

NAYAN H. PANDIA.

China Bag,

Girgaon Back Road.

KONKAN MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

The Honorary Secretary, Konkani Muslim Educational Conference, wires from Ratnagiri under date 5th October:—

The first Konkani Muslim Educational Conference will be held in the last week of November at Ratnagiri. A strong Reception Committee has been formed with Mr. M. A. Khatib as Chairman. The Hon. Mr. Dehlavi has accepted the presidency of the conference, and the Hon. Hidayatullah, Khan Bahadur Haroon Jafar and other prominent leaders have promised to attend the conference. A. H. P.



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SOME FACTS ABOUT BANDRA MUNICIPAL BOARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Although a casual visitor to the Bandra Municipal Board, I have yet noticed its actual working so closely that I may be permitted to disclose the lamentable state of things into which it has drifted. I am tempted to do this because I feel that things are going radically wrong on that Board and that unless speedily mended, the Board will soon become a club where mutual recriminations are indulged in but where little good is done.

The Board has 25 members, of whom 10 are elected by the popular vote, whilst the remaining are nominated by Government. It now happens to be sharply divided into two parties, one headed by Dr. Dias for all practical purposes and the other being the party in Opposition which has not bestowed its leadership upon anyone but which completely overshadows the former in almost every respect. The President who belongs to the Party in power is of quite a peaceful temperament, though not very learned, and except for the intermittent advice forced upon him by a hypnotic member sitting to his right, he should certainly prove a pleasing if not a successful President. But the silent advice communicated to him from the right proves too strong for him with the result that he succumbs to it, thus driving the Opposition into frequent declarations of protest by which again he seems to be visibly affected.

But more interesting than the intelligent members of the Party in power of whom there are hardly any, are what I may call its gnomish and unlearned members, who not being able to follow the proceedings in English, soon go fast asleep as if that was the serious business for which they had been elected custodians of popular rights. The most wonderful part of all is that these sleeping members are duly awakened by those sitting vigilantly beside them whenever voting is to be taken and are made to raise hands along with them though they understand not nor care to understand what the matter under discussion has been.

But even more provoking than all this is the alliance which the Party in power has made with the nominated members, as a result of which one nominated member has had to be reconciled by being made the Vice-President of the Board, while another is the Chairman of the Managing Committee! Why, even Government has admitted that local bodies should be the training ground where democratic rights and notions be inculcated and practised. But if nominated members, who are only on the Board to represent the special interests of Government are made part of the Executive, then one naturally feels indignant at the conduct of the elected members who in order to hold office are even prepared to sacrifice vital principles. Indeed the whole position of the present Bandra Municipal Board is anomalous and very strange, and the sooner things are rectified the better.—Yours, etc.

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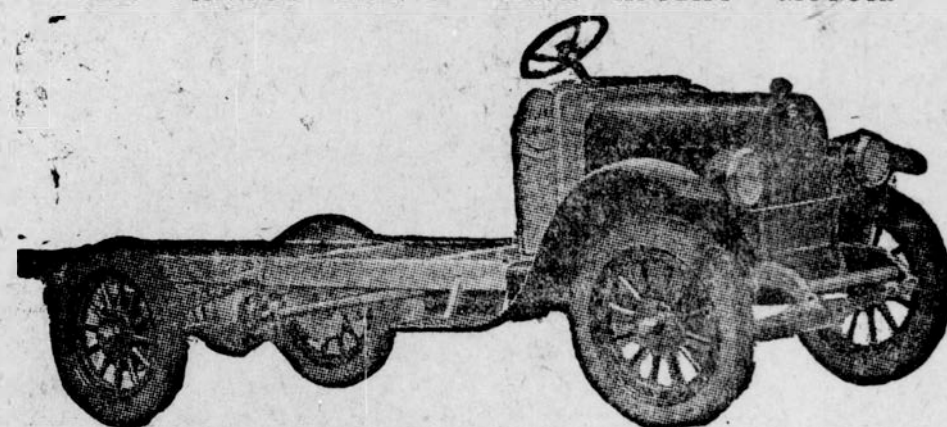


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